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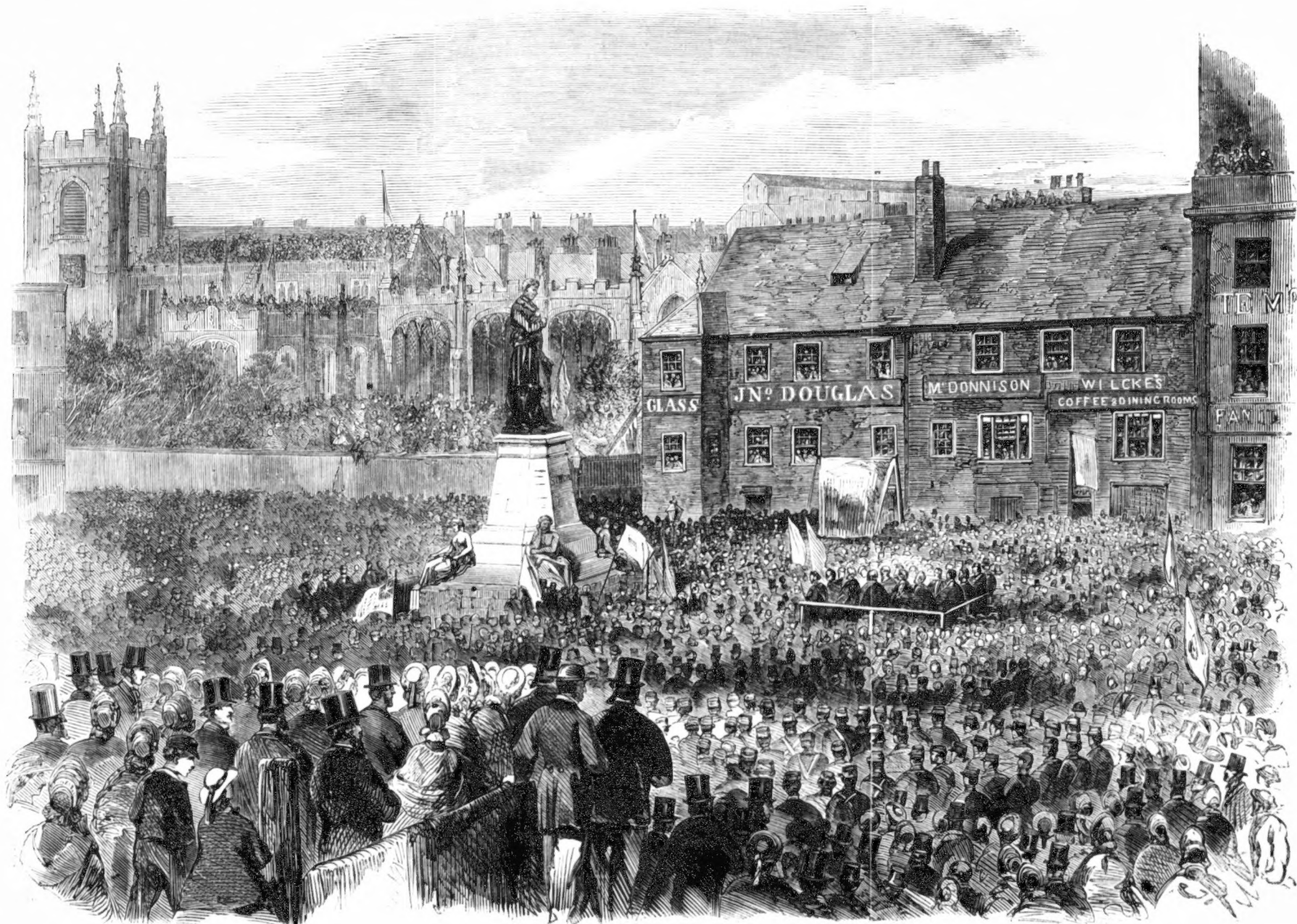
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. GLADSTONE'S "progress," as by common consent his journeying in the north is called, is remarkable above all for the success by which it is attended. It is so seldom that a Chancellor of the Exchequer is popular. We have heard of a Roman Consul being "facetious," but it rarely happens that a British Chancellor of the Exchequer can contrive to be amusing, interesting, or impressive; and we write this with a full recollection of Mr. Disraeli's performances in that character, for in such case neither one nor two exceptions can be said to destroy the rule. It is, of course, not Mr. Gladstone alone who is applauded when his speeches call forth such overpowering demonstrations of enthusiasm. It is not merely what he says, but what he has actually done, that excites the admiration of his audiences. It is the French Treaty which is being honoured and fêted in the north; but at the same time it is the French Treaty as explained and commented on by a very eloquent man. Moreover, Mr. Gladstone does not speak as the Chancellor of the Exchequer—as the man of figures—throughout his discourses. He has something to say about our national policy in general, and every one seems to understand that he may before long be the leader of the Cabinet in which he is at present only one of the principal actors. Even now it is not too early to speculate as to how Mr. Gladstone would have to modify his political conduct to suit himself for a position in which it would be absolutely necessary for him to declare his views on subjects concerning

which he has hitherto always expressed himself with a certain mysterious vagueness. Thus, although Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone for the last two years has complained bitterly of the amount of our national expenditure. Every one knows it to be enormous; but why bring in the bill if it is felt to be excessive? On the other hand, if the largeness of the figure be unavoidable, what is the use of lamenting it? When Mr. Gladstone first took his seat in the present Cabinet, the Conservatives were fond of reproaching him with his supposed leaning towards the Manchester creed of politics; and on commercial questions—the only ones which the Manchester politicians have proved themselves to understand—he certainly entertains their views, which, indeed, may be said now to be those of the whole country. He never, however, has shown himself in favour of saving money by unduly diminishing those protecting forces through the influence of which the country is enabled to carry on its commercial operations in peace and safety; and he not only does not agree, but has virtually expressed his disagreement, with the Manchester party on that great question of the moment, the war between the Northern and Southern States of America. Not only has Mr. Gladstone echoed the general feeling of England in saying that the South has proved itself a nation (and all nations that exist de facto as such must be recognised sooner or later), but he has at the same time given a sufficient answer to all who unjustly maintained that his influence in the Cabinet was dangerous, as being identical with that of the

Manchester statesmen on all questions of foreign as well as domestic policy.

While Republican institutions seem to be giving way in the New World to despotism, we hear of important modifications having been introduced into the old despotic system of Russia. It was thought, after the commemoration of Russia's thousandth birthday at Novgorod had passed off without the publication of any new reforms, that for the present there was no probability of any steps being taken towards the establishment of deliberative assemblies in that country. The news, however, has just arrived that what Mr. Reuter calls "diets" are now to be held yearly in the chief town of every Russian "government," or province, and that at these assemblies not the nobility alone, but every class in the empire, will be represented. There are to be "district" assemblies, and "government" assemblies, and the elections will, we believe, be conducted in the following manner:—Every village, or circle of villages, with a certain number of inhabitants, will send one or more deputies to the district assembly. The large landed proprietors will each be entitled to a seat. The smaller proprietors will elect representatives from among themselves, as will also the merchants and shopkeepers. Thus the district assembly will be composed of landed proprietors of all degrees of wealth, whether peasants or nobles, and of all classes of tradesmen, though a preponderating influence will be secured to the rich landowners. This is not to be regretted, as education has not yet penetrated in Russia very far beneath the upper strata of



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. DOWNEY.)

society. An assembly which would be far too aristocratic in its composition for a country like England, may, nevertheless, be just the sort of assembly that is required for Russia, where no independent middle class of any magnitude exists, and where the aristocracy, if it understands its duty, must, for years to come, take the lead in all national political movements. The functions of the district assemblies will be to elect members for the provincial assemblies which are to be held every year in the provincial chief towns, corresponding to our county towns. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Novgorod, and some fifty other cities, will be the seats of these local Parliaments, which, as yet, will possess no legislative powers, but which may exercise a useful supervision over all local affairs. Moreover, it will only depend upon the members to develop them into something more important; and the Emperor himself must intend that, sooner or later, the provincial assemblies shall elect deputies to sit at one central assembly to take part in making laws for the whole empire.

We do not expect that the Liberal party in Russia will be quite satisfied with the Emperor's concessions, which are far from being equivalent to the promulgation of a constitution. But a fortnight ago it was believed that no concession at all would be made, and during the reign of Nicholas it would have been impossible even to demand any without incurring the penalty of exile. Whatever else, then, may be said, it is impossible to deny that the appearance of the edict which creates district and provincial assemblies in Russia marks a decided progress in the march which we believe that country to be pursuing from despotism towards constitutionalism, and from centralisation towards decentralisation, without which—as is proved by the manner in which elections are conducted in towns—representative assemblies are worth nothing.

We have not yet heard whether the new assemblies are to be formed in the provinces annexed to Russia at the various partitions of Poland. If not, the discontent already reigning in these provinces will be considerably increased. If, on the other hand, the Poles are allowed an opportunity of openly expressing their wants, we may be sure that the first thing they will do will be to beg the Emperor to reunite the Polish provinces now included in the Russian empire with the "kingdom," and proclaim himself King of Poland. This is what the Polish nobility demanded a few weeks ago at Warsaw through Count Zamoycki, and it is for making this demand that the Count has been sent into exile. It is very difficult to foresee what effect the emancipation of all classes in the Russian empire, from the dead silence on all political matters to which they have hitherto been condemned, will have on the fate of the Poles. But we believe that Poland will be found a stumbling-block in the path whenever Russia attempts to reform her political system, unless she first of all resolves to do justice to the Polish claims for representation and self-government as a separate nation, though under the Russian Crown.

THE STEPHENSON STATUE AT NEWCASTLE.

ANOTHER of those graceful tributes to public benefactors which we have so often to record has recently been erected at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This is a statue of George Stephenson, the railway engineer, which was inaugurated in his native town on Friday, the 2nd inst., and of which we this week print an Engraving.

The monument consists of a massive stone pedestal, bearing a colossal statue of the eminent engineer, together with certain emblematical figures suggestive of the career by which George Stephenson achieved his fame. The pedestal is of substantial stone-work, simple in its plan, but extremely massive and solid. On the top of this pedestal, and rising to a height of 30ft. above the ground, is placed the statue. The figure of Mr. Stephenson is 11ft. high; and all his "old cronies" agree—and there are still old pitmen alive who remember, with honest pride, George Stephenson, the working man at Killingworth and Willington Quay—that it is a good representation of the fine old Northumbrian. The great engineer is represented standing in an easy but dignified attitude, his right hand laid gently on his breast and the left resting on a large scroll which stands on end close to his side. Grace is given to the modern costume by the Northumbrian plaid, which Stephenson was accustomed to wear, being skilfully combined by the artist with the ordinary frock-coat. The subsidiary figures are four in number, and tell the story of Stephenson's life. Commencing with the south-east corner, we have the figure of a blacksmith. It is in a sitting position, and is naked to the waist. It leans against an anvil, while the right hand grasps a hammer. At the south-west corner is the figure of a pitman, holding in his hand a safety-lamp, not Sir Humphry Davy's, but Stephenson's well-known "Geordie" lamp. At the north-west corner sits a platelayer, holding again in his hand a model of Stephenson's old "fish-bellied" rail. And, to complete the series, in the north-east corner is the figure of an engine-driver leaning against the model of the locomotive, the crowning effort of Stephenson's genius. The central statue and the subsidiary figures are cast from the best bronze. Each figure, it is stated, was produced at a single casting, the whole of the operations being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Lough, the sculptor.

The monument, which is altogether a very striking work of art, has been erected by public subscription in Neville-street, nearly on the site of the old Grammar School, adjoining the Central Railway Station, and overlooking the busy thoroughfares of Westgate-street and Collingwood-street, up and down the former of which hundreds of workmen employed at Messrs. Stephenson's engine-factory pass three times a day.

On the 2nd inst., at the request of the Mayor, the principal factories in Newcastle and Gateshead and neighbourhood, with other places of business, kept holiday. Shortly after one o'clock Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co.'s, Messrs. Hawthorn's, the Elswick Engine and Ordnance Works, Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Sons', Messrs. Thompson's, and Messrs. Abbotts and Co.'s men, with the Oddfellows, the Foresters, and the members of other friendly societies, proceeded in procession through the principal streets of the town to the Townhall, where they found the executive committee, the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Institution of Mining Engineers, the presidents and committees of the educational societies, the chairman and directors of the North-Eastern Railway, and the chairman and directors of other local railways, the Mayor of the town, and the Mayors of all the other towns in the locality, members of other corporate bodies, local members of Parliament, foreign Consuls, &c., and the whole collected bodies proceeded to the inauguration. There were at least 10,000 persons in the procession, which took half an hour to pass any given point. Lord Ravensworth delivered an admirable and eloquent inaugural address to 70,000 people. It was the grandest demonstration ever known in the town. Nearly every man of eminence connected

with the trade of these parts was present, and amongst the company on the platform were the following members of Parliament:—The Right Hon. W. Hutt, T. B. Headlam, Henry Pease, Robert Ingham, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, with Sir William George Armstrong and the leading civil and mining engineers. Mr. Lough, the sculptor of the monument, who, like George Stephenson, was at one time a working man in Newcastle, was enthusiastically received by his fellow-townsmen.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

All the accounts from Paris agree in the opinion that the Emperor does not mean to withdraw his troops from Rome. His Majesty is reported to have put down one of the philo-Italian Ministers who at a late Cabinet Council attempted to broach the subject by quietly saying, "I have for the present decided in not disturbing the status quo; the subject, therefore, need not be discussed." Such is the report, and, whether true or not, it is believed to express the Emperor's views. There were rumours, however, to the effect that the French Government have sent another despatch to the Pope pointing out the danger of the *non possumus* policy; and, on the other hand, that, in reply to the pressing importunities of M. Nigra, the Italian Envoy, M. Thouvenel has professed himself unable to give any clue as to the intentions of the Government.

There are serious rumours in Paris of the resignation of M. Fould, and, according to some accounts, there is too much reason to believe they are well grounded. The withdrawal of the able financier would be looked on as destructive of the lately-formed hopes of retrenchment and reform, and admit to the Emperor's councils the old reactionary party and consequent return to an aggressive policy, with all its profligate expenditure. It is also said that M. Thouvenel retires from the Cabinet and that M. de Lavalette refuses to return to Rome. These rumours caused a perfect panic on the Bourse, and all securities fell. The *Patrie*, however, alluding to the above rumours, says it can state for certain that the only question agitated in the Cabinet is that of the elections, which the Emperor has formally declared will not take place before the period fixed by the Constitution. We hope that this inferential denial of M. Fould's resignation may be verified by the result. The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a decree appointing M. Drouyn de Lhuys Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Thouvenel, whose resignation has been accepted.

ITALY.

The King of Italy has commuted the sentence of death passed upon the deserters from the Royal army into one of perpetual imprisonment.

Intelligence from Fort Varignano states that although Garibaldi continues to experience rheumatic pains in the elbow and shoulder, the swelling round the wound is sensibly diminishing, and the health of the illustrious patient is greatly improved.

There are rumours current that Garibaldi, after his wound shall have been healed, will pay a short visit to England. We do not know whether there is any foundation for the report, but it is circulated in several Continental journals.

A rumour that Signor Ratazzi intended making a journey to Paris to see the Emperor in person on the question of Rome is another topic of general speculation. Most of the foreign journals now describe the project as abandoned. Some even assert that it was never entertained. But those who take the former view concur in alleging that the visit has been given up in consequence of some very distinct declarations on the part of the Emperor Napoleon that the occupation of Rome could not be abandoned for the present. According to one account this intimation was conveyed in very emphatic terms to Ratazzi himself by the French Minister at Turin. Other journals represent the whole of these rumours as mere conceits or fabrications, and affirm that nothing unfavourable to the Italian cause has occurred.

The Minister of Finance has published the Budget for 1863, which contains the following items:—

	France.	Cents.
Ordinary expenditure	763,343,296	24
Extraordinary ditto	173,044,729	15
Diminution on the whole expenditure ..	38,959,073	49
Ordinary revenue	549,355,244	0 against 1862
Increase	30,207,470	33
Extraordinary revenue	65,456,408	0
Deficit	320,575,773	0 against 1862
Diminution	30,359,581	81

Advices from Sicily announce that tranquillity prevails. The Chamber of Commerce of Messina has unanimously resolved upon offering a steam-frigate as a present to the Government.

A Bourbon conspiracy, fomented by the clerical party, has been discovered in Naples. The police are in possession of the correspondence of the conspirators with Rome. It is asserted that the persons arrested in consequence of this affair have made important revelations. It is believed that the state of siege will be raised in the Neapolitan provinces towards the middle of November.

AUSTRIA.

The belief of an approaching arrangement between Hungary and Austria, which would open with the convening of a new Diet and the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary, appears to gather strength. A writer in the *Débat* affirms that when the Diet had been convened, and the King crowned, no attempt would be made to induce the Hungarians into sending deputies to the Council of Empire, but that the Austrian Cabinet would rely upon that course being spontaneously adopted by the Hungarian nation. We are unable to understand why this expectation should be so confidently entertained. The Hungarians must be singularly fickle indeed if they can abandon so soon, for no obvious reason whatever, the position which they took up so formally and solemnly less than a year ago.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Constitutional struggle has reached a crisis. The Parliamentary Session has been abruptly closed by a Royal decree. At its sitting on Saturday, the Upper House of the Legislature rejected the Budget as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, and adopted a resolution to the effect that the Budget as originally submitted by the Government should be adopted. On Monday the Chamber of Deputies met, and the President, Von Grabow, formally announced the decision of the Peers, rejecting the Budget of the Lower Chamber and reproducing that of the Government. The President stated that the decision of the Peers was unconstitutional; as, indeed, it obviously is, the Upper House being furnished by the Constitution with the right to accept or reject a budget in its entirety, but with no right whatever to substitute for a budget sent up by the Commons another which the Commons had rejected, and therefore did not, constitutionally speaking, exist at all. On the motion of the President the House adjourned for an hour, in order to allow the Committee on the Budget to consider and report upon the facts. When the House resumed the Committee brought forward a resolution declaring the vote of the Upper House unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, and protesting against the Government basing any rights whatever upon it. This resolution was adopted by acclamation. The only dissentients, six of the Conservative party, had previously protested and left the Chamber. 237 members adopted the resolution. In the afternoon the President and the Minister, Count von Bismark-Schönhausen, read a speech from the Throne closing the Chambers. In this speech the King makes mention of the treaty of commerce with France, and states that the principles of national economy on which that treaty is founded will henceforward form the basis of the commercial policy of Prussia. The Speech laments that the discussions on the Budget for 1863 have not led to a legal settlement, and continues:—

That Budget, as amended by the Lower House, having been rejected by the Upper House, the Government finds itself compelled to carry out the Budget as it was originally laid before the Lower House, without taking cognizance of the conditions imposed by the Constitution. The Government, although conscious of the responsibility arising out of this deplorable state of things, is also mindful of its duties to the country, and therein finds

authorisation for defraying, until the legal settlement of the Budget takes place, the expenditure necessary for the preservation of existing institutions and the development of the welfare of the country. It feels convinced that this course will hereafter receive the sanction of the Chambers.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase issued on Tuesday promulgates the fundamental principles of the reorganisation of the Department of Justice throughout the empire. These principles mainly consist of the separation of judicial from administrative and legislative functions, and the division of the various courts of justice into arbitration courts, arbitral assemblies, and district courts. The senate of St. Petersburg is to be the Court of Cassation, or ultimate Court of Appeal. Chambers of Advocates are to be established. The district courts are to receive juries chosen from all classes. The Committee of the Council of the Empire is intrusted with the duty of drawing up detailed laws embodying these arrangements as well as regulations affecting notaries.

The state of siege has been raised in the Governmental districts of Lublin and Augustow, Poland, with the exception of the towns of Lublin, Suwalki, and Siedlec. The council of the district of Siedlec has been dissolved for exceeding its legal powers.

DENMARK.

The two Legislative Chambers of Denmark, which now represent only Denmark proper, opened on the 4th inst. their ordinary Session. The President by seniority (not the President afterwards formally elected) delivered a very ardent and impassioned speech, in which he denounced the arrogant policy of Germany, and declared that the only means of disposing of the demands of the Confederation would be to extend the frontiers of Denmark to the banks of the Elbe, the natural limits of Denmark and Holstein, while declaring Schleswig, in its entirety, an integral part of the Danish kingdom. Thus, he declared, would the Government fulfil the wishes of the Danish nation, whom he described as ready and ardent to arm to-day, as in 1818, to sustain the national cause against the encroachments of Germany. This speech produced much sensation.

TURKEY.

The Mosque property is to be secularised. It is expected that this will result in a gain to the revenue of £3,000,000 sterling, a part of which will be appropriated for payment of the interest on the new Consols, and the remainder for public works. The arrears of interest on the old Consols are now being paid.

INDIA.

The news from Bombay is very satisfactory. Trade in general was flourishing, and the demand for cotton was opening a mine of wealth to the western provinces, and the shipments were daily increasing. The weather had been very propitious, and cholera and other diseases which had prevailed had greatly diminished. Lord Elgin returned to Calcutta on the 30th of August much improved in health. A meeting had been held to raise funds for the relief of the distress in Lancashire. £15,000 were subscribed on the spot. A vote of confidence in Mr. Laing had been passed at a meeting in Calcutta. Abundant rains had fallen, and all fear of a famine had passed away in the Deccan.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

The military news from America is not of much importance. General McClellan was employed in making an estimate of his late losses and in watching the enemy, whose tactics he was not able to unravel. McClellan had advanced three miles towards Harper's Ferry, cautiously feeling his way. Firing had been heard in the direction of Leesburg, and fighting was expected near Winchester.

The President, accompanied by Mr. Secretary Chase, had visited the camp and reviewed the army.

In Kentucky the Confederates had burned Augusta, General Buell had marched a large portion of his army towards the interior of the State, and the Federals had evacuated Cumberland Gap, first rendering it impassable, and marched in the direction of Ohio to join Buell. The Federal Army was drawn up in line of battle at Bardstown, 21 miles from Louisville.

General Beauregard had assumed the command of the Confederate Army in South Carolina and Georgia, and had fixed his headquarters at Charleston. In an address he states that his duties at an early day may involve the defence of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States—Charleston and Savannah—and calls upon the ardent patriotism and the intelligence and unconquerable spirit of officers and men to support him.

The Federal War Department had determined upon the exchange of State prisoners with the Confederate Government.

Heavy Federal reinforcements were being sent to Hilton Head and along the shores of the Broad River. It was supposed this was preparatory to an attack upon Charleston.

Several of the New York journals, and among them the *World*, think that the President's emancipation proclamation will add to the horrors of the war, and make it twice as difficult to conquer the South. The correctness of this opinion is proved by a resolution having been introduced into the Confederate Congress, declaring that the proclamation is a gross violation of the usages of war, and should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as, in the judgment of President Davis, may be calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution. Several members have gone so far as to propose hoisting the black flag and declaring every citizen in the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorised to kill every man found on Confederate soil in arms against the Government. These resolutions were referred to the judiciary committee. The Confederate Congress have authorised the issue of 5,000,000 dollars in copper coin, of denominations of 5, 10, and 25 cents.

There were rumours current in New York that commissioners from the South with proposals for peace were on their way to Washington. This was a mere rumour; but it is not improbable that such a mission may be sent, as the question had been discussed in the Confederate Congress, as will be seen from the speech of Mr. Foote given below.

A most important scheme is, according to the *New York Herald*, about to be carried out. It is to send into the Southern States a large number of loyal volunteer labourers, who will help to protect the Union men and infuse throughout the States a loyal labouring population. It was thought that the manufacturing and productive districts of England could be made to contribute to this emigration.

We get some estimate of the fearful cost of the war from a report of the Confederate Surgeon-General, who says that the number of sick and wounded received into the Richmond hospitals alone since their organisation has been 99,000, of whom 7000 have died. Some of the New York papers complain that greater results were not achieved for the loss of life incurred in Maryland.

The country below New Orleans was much troubled by Confederate marauding parties, and a Provost-Marshal has been appointed for both sides of the river. General Butler had ordered all persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance to have their names registered as enemies of the United States. Those taking the oath will be recommended for pardon.

The Federal Post-office Department had issued a notice that any letter mailed with the stamps at all soiled or defaced will be treated as unpaid. The New York press, generally, strongly condemns the course of the Government in thus repudiating its own stamps. The *New York Times* says they have now no intrinsic value. They are not a legal tender; nobody will redeem them, and they will not even pay postage. The public might as well take wooden buttons or pebble-stones, for they would have as much value.

THE MURDER OF GENERAL NELSON.

The assassination of Major-General Nelson at Louisville by Brigadier-General Jefferson C. Davis (no relative of the Southern President) had created a sensation in which it is difficult to say whether hatred of the crime or sympathy for the criminal predominates. General Nelson was a brave man and an ardent supporter of the Union; but he was at the same time a brutal ruffian, a drunkard, a profane swearer, an habitual utterer of obscene and disgusting language, a tyrant to the men under his command, and no fit associate for any officer who claimed to be a gentleman. General Davis, on the other

hand, is described as a mild and inoffensive person. He had received grossly unjust and arbitrary treatment from his superior, and on applying for explanation or an apology was struck in the face in the presence of several persons and designated by epithets too disgusting for repetition. Goaded to madness, he borrowed or snatched a pistol from the hands of a bystander and shot General Nelson dead on the spot. The Government may, perhaps, find it necessary to make an example of General Davis for the sake of military discipline, if for no higher motive; but, if not stirred by this and catastrophe to weed the upper ranks of the army of the drunkards and blackguards who have been placed there for political purposes, it will lose a great opportunity. Every General need not be a McClellan, a Banks, a Lee, or a "Stonewall" Jackson in military education or genius, but every man appointed to a command may at least be required to equal these and others in the behaviour and attributes of gentlemen, in the decency of their deportment and the proprieties of their language. If the rank and file of the army are as well educated and better behaved than their officers, the very goodness of the men makes the badness of the army. They do not respect their officers, and in a dangerous crisis may refuse to obey them. The evil is enormous, and all Americans deplore it. To shoot General Davis will not be sufficient to check the spirit of insubordination. Drunkenness in an officer is bad enough, but the habitual use of blackguard and obscene language is still worse. The one is only a bad example, but the other is a personal offence to every one to whom it is applied, and leads but too often, as it has done in this instance, to the expiration of blood.

THE LOSSES IN MARYLAND.

No official description of the battles in Maryland has yet been published in America, but a despatch from General McClellan, reporting his own losses and estimating those of his opponents, has been made public. In this despatch the Federal Commander says:—

I have the honour to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At South Mountain our loss was 443 dead, 1896 wounded, and 76 missing; total, 2325. At Antietam our loss was 2010 killed, 9416 wounded, and 1043 missing; total, 12,469. Total loss in the two battles, 14,794.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:—

Major Davis, Assistant Inspector-General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon a distant portion of the battle-field which they occupied after the battle, probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed who were buried by themselves at 500, the total number of rebels killed in the two battles would be 4000. According to the rates of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,743. As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the battles will at the lowest estimate amount to £5000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these about 1200 are wounded. This gives a rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners of 25,552. It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here to be large. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured thirteen guns, seven caissons, nine limbers, two field forges, two caisson bodies, thirty-nine colours, and one signal flag. We have not lost a single gun or a colour. On the battle-field of Antietam 14,000 smallarms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men, arriving immediately after the battle. At South Mountain no collection of smallarms was made, but, owing to the hasty pursuit from that point, 400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

THE IRISH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

That the Irish, who have hitherto done so much of the fighting, and taken so large a share of Mr. Chase's "greenbacks" in the form of bounty money, would not continue to be so well disposed to the war, when it began to degenerate into one for the elevation of negroes to the same social rank as the natives of Erin, and especially when the prospects of a massacre of white men by the black loomed largely in the bloody future of the Republic, was generally anticipated. The results have not belied the expectation either in New England or elsewhere, and if the events of the next three or four weeks do not show the fact in a stronger and more remarkable light, all that can be said is that present appearances are utterly deceptive.

There is at least one Irishman, with a touch of the national humour about him, who is of opinion that any man who incites others to fight should himself, if sound of mind and limb, and of the fighting age, take a hand in the struggle. His name is Fitzgerald, and he is a recruiting-sergeant in the Corcoran Legion. Meeting the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the street, and knowing how vigorously that gentleman blew the war trumpet from the pulpit, he waved the "star-spangled banner" over his head, told him he was a recruiting-officer in want of sturdy, able-bodied men, such as he, and asked if he would take the bounty-money and enlist. Mr. Beecher was highly indignant at the outrage, and replied, "No, you ought to know, Sir, I do not want to enlist. You are a scoundrel for asking me to do so." With logic peculiarly Hibernian, Sergeant Fitzgerald contends in print that by this behaviour the Rev. Mr. Beecher "insulted the flag, and discouraged enlistments." He holds, moreover, that such language was unbecoming in a preacher of the gospel and an American citizen, and calls upon the Government to have him closely watched, with a view to his incarceration. Mr. Beecher had on the previous day proclaimed from his pulpit, amid the applause of his audience (for he encourages both laughter and applause at the "points" and "hits" of his sermons) that the Constitution of the United States was an "antiquated parchment of no value," and that he did not desire the restoration of the Union as it was, "because such a Union was a monstrous outrage on the rights of man." Perhaps the loyal Sergeant had been to Plymouth Church and been shocked at these sentiments, or perhaps he is a Democrat, like the great majority of his countrymen, and would like to see a prominent Republican punished for the utterance of opinions which would infallibly consign a Democrat to Fort Lafayette without the intervention of judge or jury. In this respect he is just as likely to be disappointed in his prisoner as in his recruit. Mr. Beecher is privileged to preach "treason" and disunion as lustily as he pleases, and no one will do him harm. It is only clergymen who favour the South, and would leave slavery for the South to manage, who get themselves into trouble.

THE PEACE DEBATE IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on the 22nd ult., Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, made the following observations in moving that commissioners be sent to Washington empowered to propose the terms of a just and honourable peace:—

Sir,—I have but little hope that our insolent and cruel foe will listen to this proposition favourably. I have but little confidence, I confess, Sir, in the wisdom and sagacity, the statesmanship, or the true manliness of spirit of Mr. Lincoln and his deluded Cabinet Councillors. I am not unaware that these personages have been disgracefully driven forward continually, from the first shedding of blood in the affair of Fort Sumter up to the present moment, by a numerous and active body of infuriated fanatics and unscrupulous demagogues, until they have almost reached the depths of utter hopelessness and ruin. I am not at all confident that the weak and vacillating executive chief in Washington city has adequate moral courage to receive our commissioners, should we conclude to send one, even were the sufferings of our Northern enemies far greater than those which they have already experienced, though stimulated, as to some extent they must necessarily be, by the apprehension of the far greater sufferings with which they are now so obviously menaced. But, Sir, to these considerations I attach but little importance. I will endeavour to state my view of the subject in a very concise manner, as, according to the rules of the House, I can occupy its attention only for a few minutes. The enemy will either refuse our proposal of peace, or, perchance, even refuse to receive our commissioner; or he will be courteously received. Certainly it is hardly to be hoped that our proposal of peace will be respectfully considered and agreed to. In the latter case a most bloody and desolating war will be brought to a close; our own beloved country will be relieved from the experience of present sufferings, and be, perchance, saved from greatly multiplied sufferings hereafter. If a just and honourable peace be madly refused to us, then upon the heads of our heartless adversaries

will be accumulated all the responsibility connected with those evils which may be hereafter inflicted upon the general interests of the civilised world; the oceans of blood which may be hereafter shed, and all the immeasurable horrors which must inevitably result from a war conducted as it has been heretofore conducted by our heartless enemies, in utter disregard of all the well-known principles of civilised war. We cannot, in any state of things which can be possibly conceived, be at all injured by the pursuing of the line of policy suggested in the resolution. Our brave armies in the field will not feel less inclined to prosecute the war with energy and resolution because their Government manifests a disposition to save them from the necessity of incurring further hardships, and shows a disposition to restore them once more to the blessings of peace, of domestic happiness, and of social beatitude. On the contrary, I shall confidently expect the exhibition of a still sterner resolution, a still fiercer military zeal, and still more glorious achievements when they shall thus find it demonstrated to them that there is no possibility of peace with our persecutors save by resorting, in a spirit of just retaliation, to those terrible expedients which may be calculated to impress upon their own obdurate hearts the intense consciousness of those horrors of which they have been the sole originators. If our proposition should be declined, and there be any good men yet left in the North, friends to justice, to the laws of Christian humanity, and the general happiness of the world, they will at once make their presence known, and embody their energies against an insolent and barbarous Government, drive Lincoln and his myrmidons from power, and elevate to the seats of official authority wise and upright statesmen, through whose efficient instrumentality this sanguinary struggle may be at last brought to a termination. Sir, it is not even possible that our motives or objects in taking the initiative in the noble work of pacification can be misunderstood either by the enemy or by the rest of the civilised nations of the world. We are thus far completely victorious in the war. In all the numerous battles which have been fought we have been most signally successful. We have driven, or are now driving, the vaunting hosts of the North beyond our confines, and our victorious standards are now being planted upon the territory of the foe. Such a succession of brilliant and decisive triumphs has never heretofore adorned the page of our history. Our successes have been acknowledged in the most emphatic manner even in the columns of the Northern newspapers. In sheer magnanimity we are bound to offer terms of peace to the enemy. With us alone can a proposition of peace originate without the deepest dishonour. If the war is not to be interminable (and who desires this?) the first movement towards a settlement of existing difficulties must be made by one of the parties contestants; and as the enemy cannot be expected, under existing circumstances, to send to us a proposition for the present termination of hostilities, it results that the civilised world has a right to look to us for such action as the resolution proposes. Mr. Speaker, I know well that I shall be denounced in certain quarters for my present conduct; I shall be probably charged with excessive moderation, and perchance even of pusillanimity. I shall not be at all surprised if all who are especially interested in the continuance of the war shall resort even to ridicule and denunciation. To all this I am prepared to submit, confiding, as I do, in the general good sense and elevated moral sentiment of my honoured countrymen, and being perfectly persuaded that this resolution, if it should be voted to rejection, will awaken a responsive echo in the bosoms of good and wise men elsewhere, which will more than compensate for present misjudgment and undeserved obloquy. (Mr. Wilcox asked if they had not effective commissioners there now in the persons of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson?) Mr. Foote admitted their effectiveness, but their services were required in the field, where they were now prosecuting the war with energy, and he did not desire to have their attention distracted by other matters.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Under the heading, "When will the War End?" the *Richmond Dispatch* of the 27th ult. publishes an article, of which the following are extracts:—

This is a question oftener asked than answered. We have been asked the question repeatedly; but if anyone should ask us, "When will the world end," we should be just as able to give an opinion. . . . The only way that the war can end is by the exhaustion of the North or the extermination of the South. The North has determined to subjugate or annihilate us. It gives us only this alternative, "The Union or death." That, in sum and substance, is all that its most Conservative politicians propose. It is in vain that some of them deny the cruel determination that we have indicated. Is there one of them, Conservative, Republican, or Conservative Democrat, who will proclaim that he prefers the sacrifice of "The Union" to the extermination of the South? The Union is the god all parties alike, except the Ultra-Abolitionists, who, strange to say, are the only men in the North willing to "set it aside." The war has been carried on from the beginning by the Conservative classes, and scarcely an Abolitionist is to be found in its armies. If the "Union sentiments" which so pervade the North were genuine patriotism, we might have some hope of its abatement, or if it were mere fanaticism the gust of passion might howl itself out; but it is the practical, substantial greed of gold which will never let go its grip as long as life remains. The North is fighting not only for the Southern trade and commerce, but to make the South pay the enormous debt accumulated in this war. Not only this, but it is fighting for its very being. The idea is common that it is the South alone which is contending for national existence. But if the North ultimately fails in this war she will fall as fast and as far as Lucifer in his descent from heaven. The brightest jewels of her crown wrested from her grasp, the chief sources of her revenue withdrawn, and a national debt half as large as that of England piled upon her shoulders, her cities solitary, her harbours deserted, her manufactures silent, her military capacities so paralysed that she can neither command respect abroad nor ensure order in her own incongruous population, composed of a seething mass of the ignorant, depraved, and fanatical of all nations, she will cling to "the Union," and to the war, by which only she hopes to preserve it, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank that lies between him and the fathomless depth of eternity. We must bear these facts in mind when we are tempted by the siren songs of hope to look for a speedy peace, and to relax the exertions which alone can save our throats from the throttle of a powerful nation engaged in a fearful and final struggle for life or death. We wish we could desecrate a brighter prospect, but we see no reason for such predictions. The unmanly expectation of foreign intervention which so long deluded our people has long ago proved an idle dream. Europe not only refuses to intervene, but rejoices in her heart over the American troubles because they are exhausting and rendering impotent for injury to despotic Governments that continent whose free institutions have always kept her in a nightmare of alarm. England, the chief instrument in the disruption of the old republic, preserves rigid neutrality—that is, she furnishes the North material and the South moral aid; she permits the North to purchase materials and munitions of war which the South, by reason of the blockade, is only partially able to do, and she praises the South for its military prowess and patriotic devotion. She puts weapons into the hands of the Northern combatants, and she pats the Southern combatants on the head, and cries, "Brave boys, pitch into him." We are beginning to understand all this, and to dismiss from our minds the monstrous delusion of foreign intervention.

IRELAND.

AGRARIAN CRIME.—An extraordinary case of alleged conspiracy to murder is reported at Aghnacloy, in the county of Tyrone, which hitherto has been free from the taint of agrarian crime. It is stated that Mr. Johnstone, of Ivy-hill, in the county of Monaghan, a magistrate and extensive landowner, having property in Tyrone, incurred the hostility of some tenants in consequence of legal proceedings which he was obliged to take, and that, to be revenged, three men named McKenna, together with William Corbett, a publican, hired a man named Kelly to assassinate him. The price to be paid for the murder was £1 in hand and £20 as soon as the work was completed. Arrangements were to be made to secure the escape of the assassin from the hands of justice. Kelly, however, divulged the plot, or pretended plot, for some doubt is thrown upon his story, and all the persons whom he seeks to implicate have been arrested.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND THEIR TENANTS.—The tenantry of the Duke of Devonshire at Talloo have held a preliminary meeting to consider the propriety of presenting his Grace with a suitable testimonial as a mark of their gratitude for his late active generosity in remitting twenty per cent. of this half year's gale of rent. Colonel Conolly, M.P., has been distributing large sums of money among his tenantry in Donegal, the principal objects of his generosity being deserving children attending school, who were encouraged by valuable premiums. These examples are very good, but Viscount Lismore has set one which is much better. He has adopted the plan of giving leases of twenty-one years to the most deserving tenants on his estate. The tenants whom he thus rewards and encourages are those who have obtained prizes and honorary distinctions at the recent show of the Clogheen Union Farming Society. If a lease on reasonable terms were made the reward of careful, clean, intelligent, successful farming, it would give a greater impetus to improvement than all other causes put together, and, if adopted generally, it would soon extinguish agrarianism.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.—A conference of gentlemen favourable to the erection in Dublin of a monument to O'Connell was held on Monday. It was convened by Dr. Gray, who originated the movement, and is conducting it with great energy and success. Many of the old friends and admirers of O'Connell were present. The Lord Mayor was called to the chair. A committee was formed to carry the object out, trustees of the fund were appointed, and among the resolutions passed was one expressing thanks to Dr. Gray for his exertions. It is as the emancipator of the Roman Catholics, as the friend of civil and religious liberty, not as a Repealer, that all denominations of Irishmen are called upon to honour the memory of O'Connell. There was but one member of Parliament present. The resolutions were nearly all moved without speeches, as it was said they spoke for themselves, and the object was so evidently good that it needed no advocacy. Dr. Gray stated that he had already lodged £252 to the credit of the general fund.

SCOTLAND.

BUST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.—The committee appointed for the purpose of placing the bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Mr. John Steel, R.S.A., in the High school, Edinburgh, have arranged that the inauguration ceremony shall take place on the 10th of November. The Lord Provost will preside, and it is expected that several noblemen and other influential gentlemen, all distinguished alumni of the school, will partake in the proceedings. The pedestal on which the bust is to be placed consists of an upper and under plinth, the upper plinth being of finest statuary marble, and supported by side consoles, which, by giving breadth to the lower portion, permits of ample space for the inscription. The lower plinth is a beautiful specimen of Biancamano Carrara marble. The inscription to be cut on the upper plinth is as follows:—"Albino Eduardo (Gallie) Principi, qui primus inter Britanniarum principes Edinburgum discipline causa adiit, Scholam Regiam Edinburgensem ad v. Kal. Aug. MDCCCLX visit, paucis que benignissime tribuendis illustravit, patroni, alumni, civis, hoc signum dei auspicio quo si juris factus est posuerunt. Ad IV. Id. Nov. MDCCCLXII."

PADDY DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Among the drunk and incapable cases at Haddington Police Court, the other day, was one Milesian labourer, who seemed to have some difficulty in comprehending the justice of the new law. He admitted he had been drunk, but urged that he had molested nobody. The following colloquy then ensued: "The Provost. You are not charged with doing anything; but merely with being so drunk as to be unable to take care of yourself. Panel. But I've been drunk often, and was never fined for it, your Honour. The Provost.—Ay, but this is a new law. Panel.—A new law, is it? Then a precious bad law it is (Laughter). And sure what's the use of giving publicans licence if you won't let them sell drink? (Laughter.) The Provost.—The law does not prevent them selling drink; it only guards against you taking too much? Panel.—And what do you call too much? Is three bottles of ale too much for a grown man? (Laughter.) The Provost.—It seems to have laid you on your back, anyhow. The Panel (with a knowing nod to his companions amongst the audience).—And sure I would, maybe, not have been on my back had your streets been better. (This last sally fairly silenced the Bench, and nearly upset the court.)

DISASTROUS SLIP AT A QUARRY.—A few days ago an alarming accident occurred at the Easdale Slate Quarries, in Argyllshire, belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane, and immense damage to property is the consequence. One of the most extensive of the quarries is situated on a small island of about half a mile in circumference, and is exposed to a very wild and tempestuous sea. The rubbish taken out of the quarry has been generally filled into waggon and thrown over the side. This, however, of itself is not a very secure bulwark, and from the nature of the debris it does not consolidate, and the natural boundary between the sea and the quarry being slate rock, was easily to a great extent lost sight of. A piece of the boundary rock fell in, impelled by the great force of water from without. There was no breach, however, made, but only a large tunnel or perforation 20ft. or 30ft. below the surface. The extensive steam apparatus used for drawing up the slates, consisting of pumps, cranes, cranks, pumping gear, with inclined plane and railroad for taking up the slates, and a great portion of other valuable machinery, was precipitated into the quarry, which was nearly 300ft. deep. The quarry was soon filled with water; but, luckily, there was no loss of life, no one being at work at the time. Men are now being taken to reach the point where the perforation in the rock has been made, and (a strong wall having been built) so keep out the inroad of the sea. The water already in the quarry will then be pumped out—an operation which will require months to complete. The expense will be very great—indeed, such that it was at one time doubted whether the recovery of the slates and sunken property would repay the cost; but the quarry is a valuable working. About eighty families were thrown out of employment by this catastrophe, but they have been provided with work at the other quarries belonging to his Lordship. From 20,000 to 30,000 slates were made per day, for which there is an increasing demand, and the value of the slates at the bottom is estimated at £15,000.

THE PROVINCES.

MR. COBDEN'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—We understand that Mr. Cobden is about to visit Manchester, and that the members of the Chamber of Commerce in that city are getting up a requisition to the directors to invite the hon. member to meet them during such visit, and to address them on our international maritime laws, including commercial blockades. The subject is an important one, and will command a large attendance if Mr. Cobden accepts the invitation.

EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TROWBRIDGE.—On Saturday morning, shortly after three o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Goldsmith and Hayward, cloth-manufacturers, in the town of Trowbridge, Wilt. Every endeavour was made to confine the conflagration to the premises in which it commenced, but this was found to be impossible, for the flames spread to and consumed several cottages and private residences. The fire continued to rage the whole of Saturday, notwithstanding the exertions of firemen and engines from Bath and adjacent places. Its origin is at present a mystery. The extent of damage cannot at present be computed, but it is enormous. The calamity will also throw about 600 hands out of employ.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.—The imports of cotton into Liverpool from Bombay still continue large, although the bad weather reported in the Channel must necessarily retard the progress of a great number of homeward-bound Indianmen, now due at Liverpool. On Monday the arrivals from Bombay consisted of six large ships laden with cotton—viz., Morning Light, having on board 9479 bales cotton; Camperdown, with 4633 bales; Zuleika, with 4194 bales; Pericles, with 4766 bales; and Mathilda Athling, with 1959 bales. Considering the small sales which have taken place in Liverpool for the last week or so, and the large quantity of cotton imported from the East, the stock on hand must be a great deal more than people suppose.

CHARGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE OF BRAWLING IN CHURCH.—A most extraordinary case was heard a few days ago before the magistrates at Exeter Castle. Mr. Henry Hooper, a leading man in the city, an alderman and a magistrate, was summoned, at the instance of the Rev. John Ingle, one of the masters of Mount Radford School, for brawling and using indecent language in the Church of St. Leonard in the city. It appears from the statements and evidence that a child of Mr. Ingle died some time ago, and that gentleman proposed to erect above its grave a memorial wooden cross. The Rector of the parish referred the matter to the churchwardens, of whom Mr. Hooper is one. Mr. Hooper objected to the erection of the cross, and a parish meeting was called. It was represented to the meeting that it had no power to act in the matter, whereupon Mr. Hooper became excited and made use of abusive language towards Mr. Ingle. The defendant's case showed that the rev. gentleman himself had not limited his conduct by the most orderly rules of propriety; and ultimately the magistrates dismissed the case with the comment that the conduct of both parties had been most disgraceful.

PAPAL-GARIBOLDIAN RIOTS IN BIRKENHEAD.—The question of the Pope versus Garibaldi has been under consideration in the ordinary style at Birkenhead. A debating society was engaged in discussing the subject of Garibaldi and Italian wrongs, and as the ventilation of the subject, even in a private room and among a society of amateur orators, did not accord with Irish notions of freedom of discussion, the Catholics of the town attacked the place where the debating society met and maltreated the members and everybody else who came in their way. This had gone on for several evenings, and on Wednesday, as anticipated, large crowds of people, chiefly from the low Irish quarter of Birkenhead, assembled in Price-street and the streets adjoining Holy Trinity Church, and the schools where the Parliamentary Debating Society met. The discussion on the Garibaldi question went on, the approaches to the room being strongly guarded by the police. From 400 to 600 special constables, including many volunteers (out of uniform), assisted the police to check the violence of the mob; but in spite of these efforts several persons were severely injured, many of the mob being armed with bludgeons, old sabres, knives, &c. Women were active in the affray, and one armed with a hatchet attacked a policeman. In order to distract the police and darken the air the chimneys of most of the houses in the Irish quarter were fired; this filled the streets with dense smoke, under cover of which many acts of violence, both on persons and property, were committed. The windows of a leather-shop and bread-shop, in Watson-street, were smashed, and goods thrown into the street, some of these outrages being carried on by women and girls. Three officers have been taken to the hospital. The magistrates were sitting, and it was expected that the military would be called into requisition to quell the disturbances.

AN HONEST PENNY TURNED.—A writer and draughtsman named Caboché, well known as a prominent member of the "Bohemians" of Paris, died lately, of whom the following anecdote is related:—"He was returning from Versailles, when he heard that Fieschi had fired at the King, and the idea occurred to him that it would be a good speculation to sell the portrait of the conspirator, and, not to lose time, he drew the face of an ill-looking man sitting opposite him in the carriage in which they were travelling. A print-seller published the portrait, which was purchased eagerly in Paris, and even by the very person who had unknowingly sat for the likeness. This dash of a pencil produced to the artist several thousand francs."

A VERITABLE SON OF ANAK.—Mr. F. T. Buckland gives a curious account in a weekly periodical of a French giant, M. Joseph Brice, who is now exhibiting himself in the metropolis. He is so tall that when he called on Mr. Buckland, at the Albany-street Barracks, "the troop horses shied and snorted at him, though they are pretty well accustomed to tall men." Life Guardsmen of the highest stature can walk under his outstretched arm and not touch it by some inches, and when his arms are extended his stretch measures no less than 54 in. M. Brice is "a tall garcon"—a very "nice" giant indeed—possessed of the best of tempers, and quite the reverse of the disagreeable, quarrelsome monsters that giants are generally supposed to be. His exact height is said to be 7ft. 6in.

GENERAL SARAGOZA.

THE report of the death of General Saragoza is the most important item of Mexican news lately received. Although it is not entirely confirmed, a private despatch from Vera Cruz states that in that city the rumour generally accepted was that the General was killed by his own soldiers. During the retirement of the French troops to Orizaba, after the attack on the fortress of Urugo, General Saragoza was active in his opposition, and on one occasion sent a message to the French commander, General Lorencez, demanding his resignation of the city. Throughout the Mexican campaign, indeed, Saragoza has been one of the most dangerous opponents of the French troops. According to the despatches of General Lorencez, received in July and dated in May, he had established himself between the Combres and Tecamalucan with a force of eight or ten thousand men, and it was expected that he would take advantage of the partial dispersion of the French troops to attack Orizaba. It was on the 12th of June that Saragoza sent an envoy offering terms of capitulation, on condition of the French, within a given time, evacuating the Mexican territory. Meanwhile the force of the Mexican General Ortega, consisting of 5000 men, advanced on the right of the French outposts, and matters became sufficiently threatening to demand immediate action. This was commenced by a French force repulsing the Mexican advance on Mount Borrego, which they succeeded in maintaining after a sharp struggle. On the same night the large force of General Ortega, which had been encamped in the plain, was entirely dispersed, after a struggle in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. General Saragoza had, however, opened a parallel in advance of the Puebla gate between the road and the River Blanco, and at five o'clock in the morning opened a sharp fire from his batteries, against which the parapets of the French did not give them the opportunity of replying until they had formed defences of bales of cotton, which, in the absence of sandbags, served to protect the men until the French artillery, as well as that taken by them from the enemy on the previous night, could be brought to play upon the Mexicans. This was so effectually carried out, however, that Saragoza retired from his position, and the works thrown up by his troops were destroyed by order of the French General. Since that time the fortifications of Orizaba, erected by the French troops under General Lorencez, have been carried on unceasingly, so that the place might be made safe from the attacks of the enemy and afford a basis for intended operations, as well as the point of con-



GENERAL SARAGOZA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MEXICAN ARMY.

centration for the continued arrival of reinforcements. By this means Vera Cruz will be less crowded, and the sufferers from yellow fever, the ravages of which have lately been so severe, be fewer in number, since the men will be at once removed from the low-lying district.

The troops will land in detachments, which will be immediately advanced towards the interior, as has already been the case with the Zouaves and the Chasseurs d'Afrique. It was with this view that the preliminary measures for the campaign were taken. In fact, it became necessary to make Orizaba a large provision store, so as to assure the regular forwarding of the convoys. General de Lorencez, with the small force under his orders, was not able to occupy other points, except those which extend from Orizaba to Chiquehuite. The line of communication has now been completed by the establishment of permanent posts at La Soledad and Tejeira. This latter locality, which is connected with Vera Cruz by railway, is now protected by earthworks and by a good garrison. Provisions will be forwarded to this point as they arrive. Thence there will be stations at fixed distances, where the convoys will find shelter and reinforcements for the escort if necessary.

According to the latest accounts the Mexican army has not changed position. It has not reoccupied Acultzingo, which was taken from it early in August. General Diaz was still at Huatusco; but it is probable that he will have to evacuate that point without fighting as soon as the reinforcements have arrived.

The yellow fever had not quite disappeared, but was gradually subsiding, and, it was hoped, would have totally ceased by the end of September, the time at which the reinforcements from Toulon and Cherbourg were expected.

"HALT OF PILGRIMS TO THE CONVENT OF ST. BENEDETTO."

M. DE CURZON unites in his pictures the abilities both of a figure and a landscape painter, a combination which renders him peculiarly successful in such subjects as that from which our Engraving is taken, and where the figures—the most important and striking part of the composition—are in entire harmony with all their accessories and with the scenery in which they are placed. Indeed, "The Halt of Pilgrims to the Convent of St. Benedetto" is a transcript of one of those events which the fortunate artist delights to record on his canvas. The costumes of the peasants in the environs of Rome are still amongst the most picturesque in all Italy, and the company of devotees who are here on their way to the convent at Subiaco afforded M. Curzon a subject from which he has produced an admirable picture.



HALT OF ITALIAN PILGRIMS NEAR THE CONVENT OF ST. BENEDETTO, SUBIACO.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the political Constitution of this country, and especially those vested rights which are so intimately bound up with our social organisation, offer considerable obstacles to those rapid improvements which have so lately, under the Imperial direction, transformed Paris into a metropolis of palaces, our great city in many directions exhibits a marked improvement in street architecture. Amongst the principal causes of this desirable transition may be mentioned (perhaps as the most effectual) the growth and immense importance of those large public companies which, both for the convenience of their business and as a fitting indication of their success, erect large and elegant buildings, combining both utility and architectural display. In this particular the insurance offices must certainly stand pre-eminent, since not only are the streets of London ornamented by the palaces due to their energy and enterprise, but branch buildings, frequently of equal magnitude, are established at many of the centres of commercial industry throughout the country and even in distant colonies. A very striking indication of the last-named result of commercial enterprise is supplied by our Illustration, which represents the fine building recently erected by the Royal Insurance Company at Montreal. The chief offices of this company being not only in London, but also in Liverpool, may in some sort give them a natural connection with our Transatlantic possessions; they had, however, previously established branches almost equal to the parent office in the principal commercial cities in the United Kingdom. Standing as it does on the quay at Montreal, where the vessels coming up the St. Lawrence make a tout ensemble which in itself is a miniature Liverpool, this building must show to advantage, being one of the noblest of those edifices which give the city so fine an appearance when approached from a distance.

The progress of the system of life assurance during the last fifteen years is a remarkable indication of the results which have been attained by increased statistical knowledge, combined with improved habits of forethought and economy amongst the mass of the people. At the same time, by comparing the present position of the various offices, and their relation to our social condition, with that occupied by the ephemeral schemes which wrought such mischief in the early days of such institutions, it is gratifying to discover that they are based upon principles which may be fully established upon a reliable basis. The history of the Royal Insurance Company may be said to be one of the most remarkable evidences of what may be attained by an adherence to a well-considered plan. As relates to the fire branch, by reference to the tabular statement compiled from the official returns, it appears that the increase of the business of this company exceeds by fifty per cent that of any other society established for a similar purpose; and that, in point of fact, it is nearly equal to one-sixth, or sixteen per cent, of the aggregate increase of the other

forty-four offices, London and provincial, put together. These results are as significant as they are satisfactory. They are attested by Government returns about which there can be no mistake; and they show that the Royal maintains in this department of its business a

panies ceased to exist; in 1849, seven; in 1850, three; in 1851, none; in 1852, two; in 1853, eight; in 1854, six; in 1855, ten; in 1856, sixteen; in 1857, thirty-four; in 1858, twenty-five; in 1859, fifteen; in 1860, six; 1861, ten; while during the year 1862, so far as it has

rate of progress which is literally unrivalled. Notwithstanding the great and numerous conflagrations which occurred in London during last year, and which affected this office to the extent of more than £80,000, the amount to the credit of this department upon the transactions of the year reaches nearly £15,000, a sum exceeding that which was realised during either of the preceding years. The net profits on the North American business alone amounted to nearly £8000. With respect to the Life Insurance branch, it has reached a position which places it on an equality with the oldest-established, with the largest, and most successful companies in the country. The life policies issued during the year amounted to £521,101, exceeding by £70,000 the sum assured for 1860, which was itself an exceptional year on account of large business. Persons whose duty it has been to take cognisance of life insurance statistics will understand what is conveyed by an amount of new life insurance in one year exceeding half a million sterling; it imports that this office has become a popular medium in which the savings of the prudent are stored against the inevitable day when those dependent on them must lose their protector. It constitutes one of the largest returns ever given by any life office, and evinces that, by its economical conduct of business and large continuous bonuses, this company has attained to a first place in public confidence. The shareholders of this company justly congratulate themselves on the fact that their progress has been secured by the exercise of prudence and experience in the entire working of its affairs. The resolutions of its annual meetings have invariably been characterised by a laudable determination to provide for the safety of the assured by an ample reserve fund, before countenancing any proposition to increase the dividends of the shareholders; and, as a natural consequence, it has obtained that preference from the public which, in the language of its last report, "fully justifies the assertion that, taking the fire and life business together, no company can show a similar success almost simultaneously arrived at in both departments."

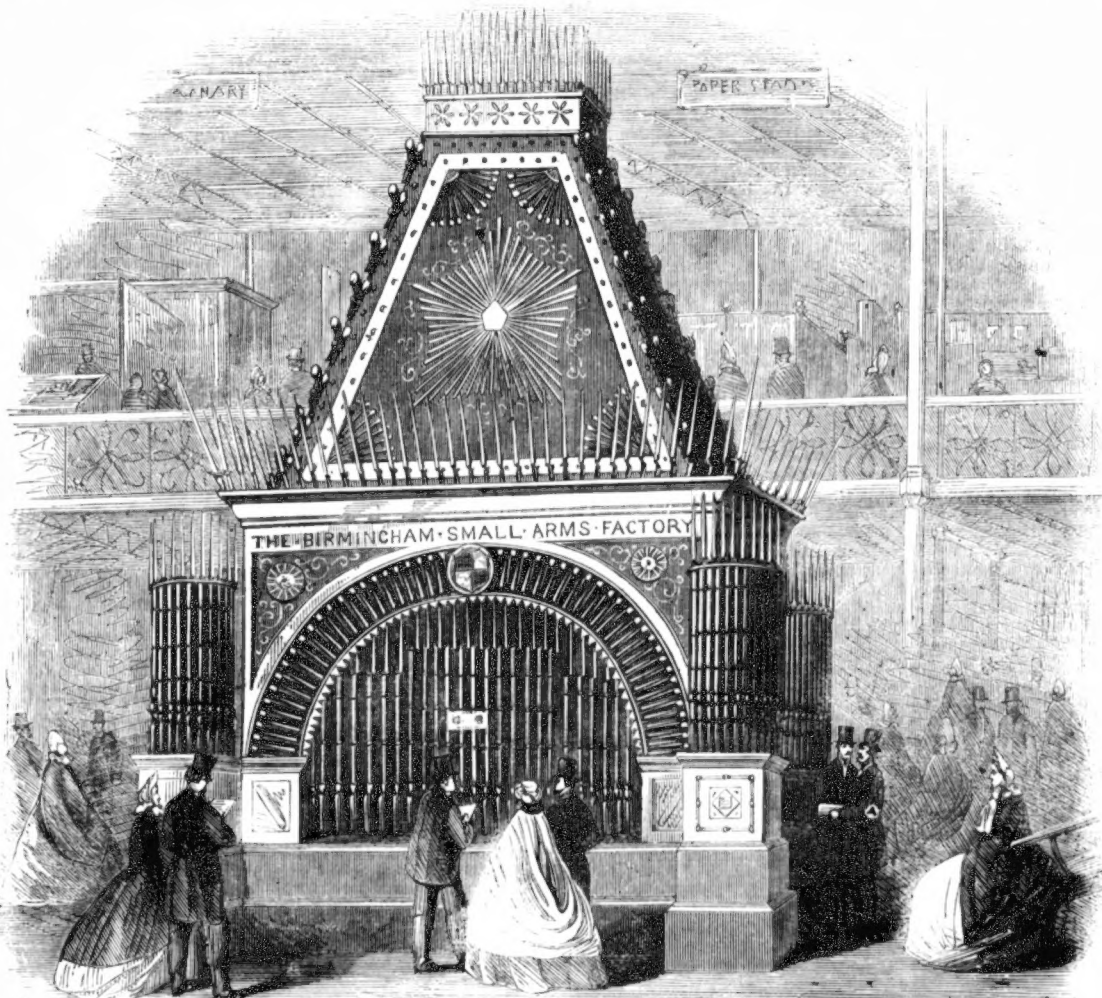
Amongst the curious statistics of insurance during the last fifteen years it is stated "that in 1848 four insurance com-



ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.



GENERAL POPE, LATE IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.



THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS TROPHY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

gone, eleven have disappeared or are disappearing." Some of the vacancies thus created have been met by the institution of new establishments, while the business of others has been amalgamated with that of already existing offices; but in the case of the Royal the increase of its transactions is due not to any such cause, but to a natural and legitimate expansion. This fact is the more important since the subject of insurance and the principles on which it is based are growing matters of discussion; and it becomes indispensably necessary that every company which undertakes to replace the losses against which insurance is effected shall be able to show not only its ability to perform its engagements, but also to give evidence that it affords every reasonable advantage of which the system is susceptible. One of the most striking results attained by the combination of commercial sagacity and improved economy, as exhibited in their application to this interesting subject, is shown in the late arrangements of the tables of the company. From these it is apparent that the reversionary bonus of £2 per cent per annum always hitherto given by this company to the assured would, on a life of twenty-one years of age, about equal the annual rate of premiums, so that, in fact, the representatives of a person insured at this age would recover all the previous payments in addition to the capital sum assured. This is under the reasonable anticipation that the same division of profits be continued by the Royal, which, it may be added, is the highest rate of bonus ever continuously declared by any company. It is surely unnecessary to close these remarks by any lengthened arguments in favour of the practice of insurance in general, since not only in the reports and examples issued by the companies themselves, but in the every-day experience of men who take any part in active life, the value of a provision secured by these means must be more and more obvious. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the pecuniary advantage derived from participation in its benefits is but second to the moral influence it may be made to exercise on all classes of the community.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE, late Commander of the Army of Virginia, whose Portrait we give this week, was born in Kentucky, about the year 1822. He entered the Military Academy at West Point from Illinois in 1838, and graduated in 1842 as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He was in the Mexican War, and at Monterey so distinguished himself that he obtained his first lieutenancy. Again at Buena Vista he won laurels and the brevet rank of Captain. He was a Captain when the Secession took place, and was one of the officers appointed by the War Department to escort President Lincoln to Washington. Soon after the inauguration he was appointed to a command in Missouri. Bands of marauders were at that time overrunning the State, burning bridges, robbing Union men, and firing into army trains. General Pope inaugurated the plan of making each county responsible for outbreaks occurring therein. An attack having subsequently been made by the Confederates on a body of Union men, General Pope assessed the damage at a given sum, ordered the county to pay it on a day fixed, and, when the county officials showed a disposition to trifle with him, seized property and produce to pay the amount required. He was subsequently appointed by General Halleck to the command of Central Missouri. When General Curtis was sent in pursuit of the Confederate General Price, General Pope was dispatched to Commerce, Missouri, where he organised a compact army of about 12,000 men, and marched through the swamp to the rear of New Madrid. He took the place by a dash, seizing a large quantity of arms and munitions of war; then, conjointly with the mortar and gun-boat fleet, laid siege to Island No. 10. The siege might have been indefinitely prolonged but for "a transverse movement" undertaken by General Pope. He cut a canal through the swamp and bayou through which a gun-boat and transports were sent to him from above. This enabled him to cross the river and to capture the entire Confederate force at Island No. 10. General Pope was subsequently ordered to reinforce General Halleck at Corinth. His was the first corps to enter the place after the evacuation, and he pursued the retreating force of Beauregard, and reported the capture of large quantities of stores and 10,000 prisoners; but this statement was subsequently contradicted by General Beauregard, and neither the stores nor the prisoners have ever been heard of since.

In May last General Pope was called from the West to Washington and placed in command of the army of Virginia, which consisted of three corps d'armée, under Generals McDowell, Sigel, and Banks. On assuming the command, General Pope issued an address to the soldiers, in which he told them that henceforth there was to be no more drilling and intrenching; that "Forward!" was to be the rule of action; that retreat was a thing unnecessary to be thought of, for it would not be practised; and that the army were to support themselves by levying contributions on the country as they advanced. All these "grand orders," however, were falsified. Pope was compelled, by a threat of retaliation made by the Confederates and the abuse of the permission by his own soldiers, to withdraw the authorisation to pillage, and within a few weeks he was driven back from the Rapidan and Rappahannock upon Washington, terribly beaten, and his army nearly annihilated by Lee and Jackson at Manassas and Bull Run. With the details of these engagements our readers are already familiar, as well as with the facts that Pope threw the blame of his disasters upon McClellan, who, he alleged, had not supported him as directed; and that, whatever may have been the truth of this, he was deprived of the command on the Potomac, and sent to repress the Indian outrages in Minnesota, where he now is. Great expectations were formed by the Federals from Pope's presumed energy and capacity; but a more egregious military failure is scarcely to be found in history. He talked big, promised largely, and accomplished nothing, save completely conquering truth, or mendaciously distorting facts; thereby justifying at least one part of the estimate President Lincoln is said to have formed of him—that he "possessed great brains, great indolence, and very little veracity."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE BIRMINGHAM SMALLARMS TROPHY.

THE Birmingham trophy of smallarms in the exhibition occupies a position on the side of the nave, and has a square base with four angled pedestals, each forming a stand for thirty long Enfield rifles. Over the arched windows of an open chamber in the base are radiating lines formed by alternate bayonets and bayonet-sheaths. The spandrels of the arch are fitted in with trigger-guards, locks, snapcaps, and other parts of the furniture of the Enfield. The angles of the pyramid are enriched with three lines of cavalry pistols. Each of the long sides have ramrods tastefully disposed, with centre stars and bayonets. The whole is surrounded by a frieze, ornamented with circles of stars composed of locks, over which are crossings of bayonets and sword bayonets. This trophy, one of the most tasteful and appropriate in the exhibition, is supplied by the Birmingham contractors to the War Department, who, in addition to the regulation arm, the Enfield, show the arms supplied to foreign Governments, including the American infantry rifle, .580 bore; the Italian, .702 bore; the Birmingham, .584 bore; and the Portuguese infantry rifle, of .577 bore, the same diameter exactly as our own Enfield.

Among the most meritorious and the best known of these arms is the Turner rifle, of which five specimens are shown, illustrating different degrees of finish. The distinctive principle of rifling adopted by Mr. Turner is that of five grooves, having the bottom the same circle as the bore, with the sides bevelled. The grooves diminish from .025 at the breech to .036 in a length of 20in. from the breech, and are then of equal depth to the muzzle. The pitch of the rifling is one turn in 20in. The bullet weighs 530 grains, and 70 grains of powder are used. This rifle took the second place for accuracy in the recent trials of the National Rifle Association at Plumstead. Pryse and Redman show an interesting collection of gun-barrels, showing the different stages of manufacture. Breech-loading military arms are shown by the Breech-loading Gun Company, Great Portland-street, London; by Calisher and Terry, Mount, Storn, Parsons, Wiley, and others.

In the glazed chamber, at the base, the different contractors show

private arms of their own manufacture, amongst which some very good specimens of sporting-guns and rifles, breech and muzzle-loaders, and revolvers will be found. There are several varieties of rifles of the newly-adopted gauge, .451, for accurate long-range target practice. These arms are considered to be as accurate at 1000 yards as the Enfield at 500.

Of sporting-guns and rifles there are a large number of exhibitors, most of whom show arms on the breech-loading principle. This plan, as opposed to the slower and more dangerous mode of loading with a ramrod at the muzzle, is very rapidly superseding the old double gun. The system adopted in France, and on the Continent generally, is that of Lefacheux, in which the barrels of the gun fall on pulling round a lever with the right hand, exposing their rear ends, into which a paper cartridge-case, containing powder, shot, wad, and cap, is inserted. The detonation is effected by the hammer striking on a projecting brass pin in the cartridge, which has to be carefully fitted into a groove, made for its reception in the barrel, to allow of the breech closing. These guns are open to the objections of misfires if this pin gets in the slightest degree bent, of the cartridges sticking in the barrel after discharge, and of the pinhole and joints wearing away rapidly. Several makers have done away with the brass pin, and secured a central fire. The plan adopted by Mr. Lancaster, of New Bond-street, is deserving of attention; but the plan adopted by Mr. G. H. Daw, of Threadneedle-street, appears to be by far the best breech-loading principle in the exhibition. Instead of the barrels falling, as in the Lefacheux gun, by moving forward a small lever, which fits closely over the trigger-guard, a springbolt is drawn back and the stock drops sufficiently to insert the cartridges. When loaded, the stock is brought up into a line with the barrel, the bolt then slips into its place, securely locking the gun ready for discharge. This solid springbolt works through the body of the piece, and locks into a solid slot, under the breech end of and between the barrels. A great improvement is made in the mode of attaching the barrels to the stock. Instead of making the socket in which the hingebolt plays in two pieces, one-half attached to the barrels and the other fixed to and removable with the fore end of the stock, in Daw's breech-loader the fore ends of the stocks are closely hinged together, and the barrels are fixed to the former by dropping a stud into the socket and bolting both securely together by the ordinary sidebolt. The cartridges employed with this gun are cylinders of stout paper, or of brass tubing, terminating in a brass capsule with projecting rim, and having in the centre of the rear end a chamber just large enough to hold a common percussion cap. This chamber is conical in form, having at the bottom a small hole for communicating with the powder. Before inserting the cap a small brass anvil is slipped into it. This brass anvil has a conical point and four deep grooves extending to its base. When the cartridges are charged the caps are below the surface of the rear end of the cartridge, out of the way of any accidental blow. Stout steel pins, terminating in a false nipple, pass at an angle through the body or frame of the gun, and come out opposite to the centre of the cartridges. When the hammer descends these pins or pistons strike the centre of the cap, which is driven on to the anvil, and the ignited fulminate passes readily along the grooves in the anvil through the hole in the bottom of the chamber and explodes the powder. A self-acting steel slide draws out the exploded cartridge-case, which may be several times reloaded, as recapping (the great difficulty in the ordinary pin cartridge-case) is effected by pushing out the exploded cap and anvil from the front, fitting the latter into a new cap, and dropping it into its place. This principle, which is of course applicable to every description of small arm, appears to obviate every objection to the breech-loading system, and to leave very little to be desired.

THE REFRESHMENT CONTRACT.

The Commissioners of the International Exhibition have published an official explanation of the circumstances attending their connection with the Hon. Mr. Cadogan and also with it a letter from the latter gentleman, in which he says that what he said in his previous letter he did not mean to say. The explanation amounts to nothing. It leaves the case as between Mr. Cadogan, M. Veillard, and the commissioners pretty much where it was before. It is to be remarked that the commissioners take no notice whatever of a charge which has been brought against them for having given the contract for the English department to Mr. Morrish, notwithstanding that Messrs. Callard and Bowser and Mr. Bonthron had jointly offered much higher terms. It is impossible to interpret their silence on this point in any way but one. The reason for this preference is one which they are afraid to avow. If the statement made by the disappointed tenderers for the contract were not true the Commissioners would certainly have denied it.

CARIBALDI IN PRISON.

ALTHOUGH now free to leave his prison at Varignano whenever he pleases, the state of the General's health will for a time preclude his taking advantage of his freedom. It is said that he requested leave to remain where he is till his wound was so far healed as to make removal safe and not too painful. The answer was that he was welcome to the use of his present apartments as long as he pleased. A correspondent writing from Spezia a few days ago gives the following account of Garibaldi and his attendants in Varignano:—

Nothing is more remarkable than to see that, while in all his surroundings there is little to chronicle and less to paint, nothing for the paragraphist, and as little for the pictorial illustrator, his followers—the men who are about him every hour and never leave him—are all imbued with a respect that amounts to actual reverence; a feeling so profound that only the love they bear him lifts it above servility. I own I never saw such courtiers—so watchful, so observant, and so proud of a passing notice. No matter who goes forth at the head of armies, or may lead battalions in the field, he is to his followers "Il Generale"—the General par excellence.

This was very noticeable when the news of the amnesty arrived. They were all deeply, intensely interested in the tidings that told of liberty, not the less so that for them, unknown and nameless, the world outside had neither words of sympathy nor sorrow; and yet none ever ventured to say one word of his opinion of the act till "the General," who was sleeping, had awoke and heard the news. So completely had he absorbed these men that not a thought nor a sentiment was left them save when it emanated from him.

This is the triumph of leadership. The man who can thus remain a hero to his intimates must assuredly have great elements of ascendancy in his nature. It is not without surprise that I hear many express themselves dissatisfied with the amnesty, and saying that they regard it as a dangerous precedent, and full of peril to the monarchy. This is all the stranger, because, while it was yet doubtful, the tone of the press and public opinion were certainly in its favour. Nor is it very clear what these people wish for. They certainly did not calculate on the acquittal of Garibaldi; and yet to push him to a conviction might have had other dangers fully as momentous to the country as to himself: so at least his followers declare. But no such menace, so far as I have heard, ever fell from himself. Indeed, I know nothing finer in his manly, generous nature than the dignity with which he has restrained himself from anything like reproach or reflection upon his opponents. Not a harsh word—not even an impatient one—has escaped him, under circumstances when the very warmth of the tempers around him might have betrayed him into a momentary act of forgetfulness.

I half suspect that his spirits are lower since the news of the amnesty arrived. It seems as though a source of excitement had been withdrawn: he certainly has passed two nights of greater pain, and shows less disposition to converse than before. "There are four months of this to be gone through," said he with a wearied voice; "Partridge told me so;" and if there was nothing querulous in the tone it was a very sad one.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF MILTON.—The interior of the ancient church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, has been partially restored in honour of the memory of John Milton, the author of "Paradise Lost," whose remains are here interred. A very beautiful monument has also been erected as a memorial of the poet on the south aisle of the church, near the chancel. The cenotaph is nearly 13ft. high, and about 8ft. wide at the base, and the body of the work, consisting of richly-carved Caen stone, is divided by pillars of coloured marble, thus forming three canopied niches. In the central niche the bust of the poet, which was executed by Bacon, and is still in a fine state of preservation, has been placed; beneath this is the marble tablet with the following simple record:—"John Milton, author of 'Paradise Lost.' Born December, 1608. Died November, 1674." The date of his father's death in 1646, and the name of Mr. Samuel Whitbread, who placed the tablet in the church in 1793, are also engraved thereon. The cost of the restoration of the church and the memorial has been defrayed by public subscription; the names of Miss Burdett Coutts, Baron Rothschild, the Society of Friends, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan and Co., and the late Earl of Ellesmere, being among the subscribers.

FEDERAL RULE IN NEW ORLEANS.

A LADY residing at New Orleans has succeeded in forwarding a letter to England describing the desperate and grinding tyranny to which the inhabitants are subjected by General Butler and his Federal army. It is dated Sept. 1, "the fifth month of the Reign of Terror," and is addressed to a private friend in this country. We make some extracts:—

For three weeks past we have daily, I may say hourly, expected New Orleans to be attacked by the Confederates. The Yankees have thrown down every house in the remote suburbs, including the town of Carrington, and thrown open the country to the lake, that the Confederates may have no shelter from their fire, and may be seen many miles off. They sleep under arms every one a pass to leave town unless they take the oath of allegiance, and amuses himself by telling all the women who apply for passes that while he is fighting the enemy in the suburbs he will deliver the town to the mercy of 20,000 negroes, and adds that he will leave the town a heap of ashes if obliged to evacuate. He finds that the women are not to be shaken in their devotion to their country's cause by the threat of rape and murder, and is thoroughly exasperated with the sex. He says the women were the entire cause of secession, that they laboured and sent to Coventry every man who would not fight, and that even if they took the oath he would not give them passes. It is true that we recognise no man who has remained at home and is able to serve in the army. You cannot conceive the horrible position we are placed in here. I will endeavour to give you a faint sketch of what we have to expect. In the first place, we are now subject to the caprices of our servants. Imagine an army where the officers were punished with fine and imprisonment for even enforcing ordinary discipline, such as preventing their soldiers leaving for days at a time, or resorting to only impertinence but personal violence! This is the case with us; we are invariably told that the testimony of a "loyal negro" is preferable to that of a rebel, and no assertion they make against their masters is too absurd to obtain credence. In the presence of these facts we are disarmed, not being permitted the smallest weapons to defend our houses or persons. Foreseeing that many would not comply with this order, Butler excites the cupidity of the slaves, first, by offering a reward for every weapon they may find, and next by offering liberty (which they have already) if they will denounce their masters. This has proved such an inducement to perjury that many have hidden weapons in the house and then denounced their master and mistress. Some of our most respectable citizens have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, dragging a ball and chain, for having retained, some a sword-cane, others a revolver or bowie-knife. While we are unarmed, Butler arms all the free coloured population, while Phelps quilts the negroes in camp to be ready at a moment's warning to be armed. Is it not dreadful? They endeavour to excite the revengeful passions of the slaves by continually reminding them that the hour of retaliation is come. You hear the creatures in the streets boasting that they will "wade knee-deep in the white man's blood."

You have heard of the imprisonment of Mrs. Phillips. She is a charming woman, with a large family of children, all of them unaccompanied, many of them very young, and thus deprived of a mother's care. When called before Butler he simply asked her if she did not smile when the funeral procession of Captain de Kay passed her house. She replied, "It was possible, as he was in good spirits that day." Without further trial he sentenced her to close confinement on Ship Island for an indefinite period. Upon her husband endeavouring to speak for her he told him that he would have him gagged if he opened his mouth again. Poor Mrs. Phillips has been more than two months on that desolate sandbank without a hope of release. She is a wretched shanty, which neither keeps out rain nor sun; she has had to pass the entire night sitting under an umbrella; she receives a soldier's ration, she was allowed a servant, but this poor woman is not permitted to leave the room, and has to share the close confinement of her mistress. Mrs. Phillips being dangerously ill a short time ago her husband was permitted to visit her. She had concealed from him her wretched condition; they gave her nothing but a bad bed; she took one of each with her, which comprised the furniture of her wretched prison. She had been ill for a week, during which time her servant could not cross the threshold of her door, and no one entered to see if they required anything; a little arrowroot, cooked over a piece of tallow-candle, was all she could procure. Finally, she sent for an officer, and explained to him her helpless condition, and the absolute necessity there was of her having hot water for her applications. He left her, promising to send her some immediately. In four hours afterwards she was sent. She had had time to die of agony. Mrs. Phillips had already been imprisoned in Washington, with two lovely daughters, on suspicion of corresponding with the enemy. Though every search was made in their house, even the soiled linen looked through, without any proof against them, they were still retained prisoners till, through the influence of friends, they were released on condition of their selling everything they owned within three days and leaving Washington. They unfortunately came to New Orleans, where the brute Butler follows the example of his Government in persecuting her. I have not a doubt he had orders to seize the first opportunity of punishing her. There are other ladies who have been imprisoned on equally trivial pretences; but it is useless to cite them. One of our first creole ladies, a Madame Le Beau, near seventy years old, was denounced by a little pet negro boy, eight years old, as having hidden arms. When called before Butler he was most insulting to her, called her that—woman, and sentenced her to a year's imprisonment on Ship Island, but released her on condition that her son would take the oath of allegiance. A nephew of the same lady was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and hard labour with ball and chain for having thrown his arms in the river instead of delivering them to the authorities.

On the 23rd of this month the Confiscation Act comes into force. The Government organ, the *Delta*, has spread consternation through the community by publishing the construction to be put upon the terms "aid, abet, or countenance the rebellion." According to their construction, there is not one creature of the age of reason who can escape the confiscation of his property. Butler says it will particularly reach the women, and that they should be turned out of their homes and made to work for their daily bread, thus depriving them of the time and disposition to be turning up their not very pretty noses at Union soldiers.

We all know what the reasonable construction of the law would be, but Butler has unlimited power, and will use it. He is applauded by the populace in the North for his merciless treatment of "Southern rebels." He has an eye to the next presidency, and is elated and flattered by the popularity his course seemingly gives him, and he will spare nothing. He has no family pride, no honour to uphold. He is of the populace. His brother, Colonel Butler, who is at the head of the Commissariat Department, was formerly a negro trader; he has realized a colossal fortune by speculating upon our miseries. He made us pay 40dols. a barrel for flour, and when the Port of New Orleans was open to commerce he would not permit the Government tow-boats to bring any vessels up the Mississippi, and the owners of cargoes gladly sold to him at his own price rather than lose them altogether, of which they were in danger by passing many weeks at the mouth of the river. Thus, for some time, he continued to keep the market in his own hands, he being in partnership with his brother the General. At the same time, through the newspapers, he appealed to the bad passions of the poor, assuring them that the richer classes were the entire cause of the dearth of provisions and of their miseries. Confiscation has few terrors for us. We had long since made up our minds to lose all for our country. The worst feature of it is that we shall not be permitted to go into the Confederacy where friends abound, but must starve in the streets of this wretched town. There is a worse fear haunting us every hour—the black population! There is no longer a doubt that they are armed, and we are defenceless. Last night they had a Union meeting of the free blacks; slaves, of course, composed the majority. I hear they discussed the wholesale massacre of the white population. It is enough to render us maniacs to live as we are now doing.

You have never read of such exalted patriotism as the women possess. To give one's life for one's country is quite natural, but they profess their readiness to starve for theirs, which from present prospects there is probability of their doing, should Butler carry out his threats. They never lose their faith in our final triumph, and in the many panics which we have been and are still passing through they have preserved their self-possession and bravery. For two years all social intercourse has almost ceased, and we have been thrown on our own resources. While part of the army was quartered near the town the officers often came to us, and served to enliven our narrow circle; but since the taking of the town we all shut ourselves up in our houses, rarely going out for exercise. Not a Yankee officer has penetrated into the interior of a family here save with a search-warrant to look for silver or arms. We have been very anxious to leave New Orleans on many accounts, but could not get a pass unless we would perjure ourselves by taking the oath of allegiance to the hated Yankee Government, and have preferred running the risk of being massacred here to going upon such terms. Perhaps you will think this "exaltation" fanaticism. You know we have it in our characters naturally, and the present state of affairs has not weakened it.

THE VINTAGE.—Accounts from the celebrated vineyards of Nuits, in the Côte d'Or, of the 8th Inst., state that the vintage is quite concluded, and the wine-growers are now able to judge of the quality as well as of the quantity of the produce. The quality of the wine is said to be good, and the quantity equal to that of a good ordinary year; and the vines of inferior quality will produce more than a good ordinary crop. The vine-dressers at first feared that the quality would be inferior, but, the vintage having been delayed as much as possible, fine weather set in, and the grapes became perfectly ripe. Although the vintage in Burgundy is not one of the very best, it may be classed among the good ordinary years. The vintage is nearly concluded in the Bordelais, and throughout the south of France; but the result is not everywhere satisfactory. In many places the autumn and a scorching sun have caused much damage, which must affect both the quantity and the quality of the wine. The vine-dressers who applied sulphur to the vines have escaped loss, while others are forced to use extraordinary measures to preserve their wine from decomposition. Red wine is better than white, because the grapes did not ripen perfectly.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

The Chamberlain of the Exchequer has had a busy time of it since he went to the northern counties. On Wednesday, the 8th instant, the day after the banquet at Newcastle reported in our last Number, Mr. Gladstone accompanied the River Tyne Commissioners in an excursion to the mouth of the river, and as all parties in the district were desirous of testifying their respect for the right hon. gentleman the various corporate bodies, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and other associations of the district, joined in the excursion, which became quite an imposing aquatic procession. There was a long string of steam-boats crowded by all the leading gentlemen of the district, and the whole way from Gateshead to Tyne-mouth was one continued line of bunting. Every vessel was dressed with flags, the sailors were in their best array, and at each point where a view of the procession could be obtained there were dense crowds collected. At Tyne-mouth Mr. Gladstone received addresses from the authorities and public bodies of the town, which he graciously acknowledged. The whole affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner, the several speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone having been cheered most vigorously, as indeed they deserved, for the right honourable gentleman has within a few days pronounced a series of orations such as are seldom heard. After he had taken leave of the people of Newcastle and Gateshead, Mr. Gladstone visited Sunderland, where another banquet awaited him, and on Saturday he arrived at York, where he was present at an elegant luncheon given by the Mayor, in the State room of the Mansion House. In his speech in reply to the toast of his health Mr. Gladstone still further enlarged upon the themes which formed the subject of his addresses at Newcastle—namely, our commercial progress, the American struggle, and the affairs of Italy. He said that the increase which had taken place in manufactures and trade of late years was no: a mere signification of the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the wealthy, but it was likewise a happy testimony to the fact that the positions of human life had been diminished, the comforts of human life increased, and a sense of self-respect strengthened amongst all classes of the community, in consequence of the great fidelity with which the duties of government and legislation had been performed. He hoped that something had been done towards redeeming the approach of former times, that in the pursuit of wealth we had forgotten that it was not wealth alone which civilised and elevated mankind; and although in more recent times England had abated nothing of her commercial and manufacturing energy, but, on the contrary, had seemed to increase it, yet along with that increase she had happily spread a deeper moral sense and a stronger consciousness of the obligations that capital owed to labour, a constant development of benevolent designs for the benefit of the masses; and in this respect we saw the crowning blessing of our lives, in the increased and still increasing and the closer growing union of all classes of the community. Mr. Gladstone expressed a fervent hope that the blessings we enjoyed might be spread to the other nations of the world. The Lord Mayor had referred to the case of our brethren in America, and he could hardly express the disappointment as well as pain with which he witnessed what was going on upon that great continent. He had never been one of those who believed that the New World was to be an improvement upon the old; and that was owing, no doubt, to our local, and municipal, and insular ideas in England binding us down to a certain extent to that which was purely English. While he rejoiced to think that America was a free country, he had always felt that there was something in the freedom of America that was not of that gentle ancestral kind like the freedom and liberty of this country. It seemed that we had now lived to a period when that freedom appeared to be somewhat in danger. Nearly ever packet brought accounts of measures which showed that in the desperate agonies of the conflict now raging civil and political rights were necessarily being offered up a sacrifice to the necessities of the time; and there arose in the mind a question, if possible, more painful—how, after the tremendous conflict and the enthroning of force and military power above the ruin of laws and good order—how was America hereafter to return to a state of things in which, at any rate, she should afford personal and individual liberty both as to property and life? His earnest hope was that this question might be favourably answered; but they all must feel that the longer this terrific struggle went on the more doubtful and difficult would it be for America to establish that orderly and lawful state of things now for a time at least superseded and suspended, and which we saw and were accustomed to witness with delight, as the best security for the extension of her material prosperity and power, and also the best hope of her continuing to retain that resemblance to England as well as attachment which he could not believe she had lost. There could be no doubt that what had taken place in America had operated as a serious blow and grave disadvantage in Europe to the progress of principles—he did not say liberal principles in the sense of party, but even of those constitutional principles, in fully embracing which in this country, happily, all parties were united. He did not think it possible to watch the course of opinion and the tone of public declaration relative to our institutions without noticing that a very unfavourable influence, one adverse to freedom, had been strengthened by the unhappy experience of what might be called American democracy. He earnestly hoped that Englishmen would be upon their guard against that reaction. If in turning the eye towards America there was any discouragement to the friends of freedom, they might retrieve such discouragement by contemplating the cause of Italy. Mr. Canning once stated, in a passage of burning eloquence, that he had called a new world into existence to redress the blunders of the old; and we might now state that we turned to a country of the old world to redress and compensate the calamities and miseries, and failures of the new. That country two thousand years ago was mistress of the old world, which was not only unity in itself, but was the centre of unity in a period when the Roman empire was the centre of unity to civilised mankind. Italy was now gathering her self into one component and compact mass, and was proceeding to take her place amongst the nations surrounding her, a place she was entitled to occupy by her position. If any discouragement had come from one party or another in the way of Italy, she would always, he was firmly persuaded, continue to derive a consolation from the knowledge that in England there was scarcely a heart that did not beat warmly in sympathy with her noble efforts in the cause of freedom.

[We shall next week publish one or more illustrations of Mr. Gladstone's visit to the north, which was from beginning to end a complete triumphal progress.]

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS ON THE WAR IN AMERICA.—The Secretary for War attended the annual dinner of the Hertsfordshire Agricultural Society on Tuesday, and, in speaking on the War in America, said: "Great complaints have been made by the Government of Washington that this Government has not maintained a strict neutrality because it has recognised the South as a belligerent power. It is said that, by recognising the South as a belligerent power, we have departed from a strict neutrality. Now, I cannot but think that if any impartial person reflects upon the course of this unhappy contest between the Northern and Southern States of America he will come to the conclusion that there is no word in the English language which applies with greater aptitude to the Southern States than the word 'belligerent.' When we look at the firmness and consistency with which they have combined for the purpose of carrying on the war—when we look at the numbers of armed men they have brought into the field, and the ability of the Generals by whom those armies have been commanded—the pertinacity with which the contest on their part has been waged—the extent to which they have threatened even the capital of their enemy—when these things are looked at it surely cannot be denied that they deserve the name of belligerents, and that they have carried on a war against the Northern States. I confess it seems to me that an unfounded charge is made against the Government of this country when it is said that they have departed from a strict neutrality by recognising the belligerency of the Southern States. But when the Government is asked to go a step farther, and to say that the South is actually at this moment and has constituted itself an independent State—for such I understood to be the effect of his opinion—then it seems to me that international law would not be on our side. Everybody who reads in the newspapers the accounts of the progress of that struggle must see that it is a war which is not yet decided—that it is a war which is waged on the part of the Northern States for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, for the purpose of restoring the American Union to the state it was in prior to the war; that it is a war on the part of the Southern States for the establishment of their independence, and thereby creating new relations between the two belligerent parts of the Union; but the war must be admitted to be undecided. The last battle-flood is still reeking with the blood of many thousands of soldiers killed on both sides; and, until the war has been decided in favour of one or the other—until it has been decided so far in favour of the Southern States as to induce the Northern States to recognise their independence or to prove to foreign nations that the means of reducing the South are exhausted and at an end—that the Northern States are therefore incapable of continuing the contest—until that moment has arrived it cannot be said, in accordance with the well-known doctrines of international law, that the actual independence of the Southern States has been established."

PRINCESS PIA'S MARRIAGE.—A Turin letter says:—"A singular incident occurred at Turin on the occasion of Princess Pia's marriage. The clergy of the cathedral, which is the parish church of the palace, refused to celebrate the marriage in the church on the ground that it was to be effected by proxy. The clergy nevertheless presented for the Royal signature an order for 20,000 francs, the usual fee for a Royal marriage. The King, however, instead of affixing his signature to the order, drew his pen through it and returned it to the Bishop of Biella, who vainly endeavoured to persuade his Majesty to condescend to a decision which he had taken because he considered the refusal to celebrate the marriage as an insult to himself."

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES.—In a despatch from Ansbury, dated Oct. 10, it is stated that the ex-Queen Marie of Naples has just been escorted to the Exchequer by her brother, Prince Louis; this retreat having been chosen by her Majesty avowedly with a view to a renunciation of the world. The motive for this step is said to be a quarrel with her husband, Francis II., whose strong count is thrown upon its validity, as being in opposition to the rule of the Catholic Church, which does not allow a married woman to become a nun without the consent of her husband. Other accounts state that the retirement of the ex-Queen is only intended to be temporary and "until she shall have recovered the serenity of mind which has been disturbed" by the afore-mentioned quarrel with her husband.

MR. COBDEN ON FREE TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

MR. COBDEN, who is at present on a visit to Mr. Duncan M'Laen, of Edinburgh, found himself on Saturday last in the society of a body of East Lothian farmers, and the guest of an old opponent of the corn-law question, Mr. Hamilton Nesbit, who will be better known as the Mr. Christopher who so long represented North Lincolnshire in Parliament, and who was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's first Administration. The health of "The Strangers" was proposed by Mr. Hamilton, with the name of Mr. Cobden.

Mr. Cobden, who was received with hearty cheers, in replying to the toast, said: "When I left Edinburgh this morning, in company with my friend Mr. McLaren, to pay a visit to Mr. Hope and witness an exhibition of the steam-plough, I had not the remotest idea that I should have found myself in the presence of a large agricultural gathering such as I find here; but I can assure you that I feel myself honoured by being permitted to associate with you on the occasion, to be witness of the triumphs of agricultural skill in this the head-quarters of advanced agriculture. I am myself the son of a farmer, and my sympathies have always been with that class, though I think I see some faces here who would be inclined to feel dubious on that subject. My right hon. friend, your chairman, has alluded to some passages of arms which we have had in the House of Commons together. We took different views of a great national question, sincerely and conscientiously differing on that question, but I am prepared to say for myself what I am sure he will be equally prepared to admit in me, that we had one common interest in view, and that was the welfare of this great country. In advocating the policy which I have since I have been known as a public man I have never been under the impression that I was acting in a manner to be injurious to agriculture. I have always held a different language, and I held that language in the presence of the tenant farmers of this county twenty years ago; and now I must ask of my hon. friend at the head of the table candidly to admit that, though he fought the battle as manfully as any one could have done in that most manly of all assemblies—the House of Commons—yet I will ask him freely and fairly to admit to me that in advocating, as I have done, an unprotected, free, and unrestricted competition in agriculture I have not taken a course which has proved inimical to that great interest. I think he will admit that I stand here to maintain my ground, and I now claim experience to justify me in the course which I have taken. What is it that constitutes the prosperity of agriculture, or any other pursuit? It is to have a flourishing, rich, and increasing number of customers. Without that no business can prosper. You, as agriculturists, above all things, want a constantly-increasing number of and a constantly-increasing wealth in your customers, the manufacturing, mining, and industrial population of this country. Above all things, you want a prosperous community, who can purchase your cattle and your stock; because I need not tell you, who are so advanced in the science of agriculture, that that which lies at the very foundation of all scientific agriculture is the large and constantly-increasing production of manure-producing animals—the cattle and sheep which you raise on your land. But you cannot find customers for that stock which is so necessary to advanced agriculture unless you have a thriving manufacturing, mining, and industrial population. You cannot send these articles abroad. I can understand you might grow some commodities, such as hops, and other articles that you might send abroad; but the cattle and sheep—the animal life that exists on your farm—must be sold to your near neighbours, the manufacturing and industrial population. The course I took and the policy I advocated was to create a rich and prosperous community at your door who would be customers for your commodities. I think we may now say we have succeeded in that. You have had a constantly-increasing development of wealth, a constantly-increasing export of your manufactures, and a constantly-increasing demand for your cattle, your sheep, and your wool. These have been the foundation of your prosperity. I have always thought that both the landowners and farmers took a very unworthy and ignoble view of their own interest when they measured the value of land only by the price at which they could sell their wheat. Wheat, gentlemen, is a barbarous estimate—a barbarous measure of the value of land. Wheat was the sole dependence of your grandfathers when living here at one quarter of the rent you now pay, and not enjoying half the prosperity you now enjoy with your fourfold rents. Therefore I say, in advocating the policy which has improved the condition of your customers, I have been advocating your interests. I could not improve their condition without improving yours, and your prosperity will go on increasing so long as your customers go on progressing in wealth, and your prosperity will begin to decline when they begin to decay. I am sorry that at the present moment we have a great depression in the manufacturing interest with which I have been connected. I hope it will only be temporary. I hope it will not last so long as to be felt by you in your pursuits. I hope it will not be sufficient to check the onward progress of which we have seen a grand manifestation in what we have witnessed to-day. I hope you will go on increasing in the application of steam to the cultivation of the land, for that is the next step in the progress of improvement. You must dispense as much as possible with the old horse—the horse of muscle and flesh, and take to the iron horse, which will be less cost to you, for his coils will be less than the oats, and he will be less liable to accident or derangement than your horse of muscle; and I should, therefore, hope the prosperity of agriculture will continue to go on still increasing and multiplying your instruments of steam power."

MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT AT GREAT MALVERN.—Messrs. J. R. Clayton and Alfred Bell have just fixed in Great Malvern Abbey Church a stained-glass window in memory of the late Prince Consort. The subject-matter of the work, which is of a most elaborate and costly nature, comprises incidents illustrative of the journeying and atonement of the Kings, the main feature of the window being a representation of the Kings at the feet of the Infant Christ. This subject is treated triplet-wise across the whole width of the window, which is of three lights. Beneath this grouping are three separate scenes illustrating respectively the Kings led by the Star, their conference with Herod, and their flight. The tracery openings are filled with angels. At the base of the window runs the following inscription:—"In loyal and affectionate remembrance of his late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort of her Majesty Queen Victoria, this window is dedicated by inhabitants and visitors of Malvern. 1862."

LORD PALMERSTON AT WINCHESTER.—On Monday Lord Palmerston visited Winchester on the occasion of the inauguration of the Diocesan Training School, and was most cordially received. At the opening ceremony the Bishop of Winchester made an impressive address in reference to the institution, after which the Bishop of Oxford preached a sermon in aid of the funds, in which he dwelt at considerable length on the general question of the education of the people through the means of properly-trained teachers. At the conclusion of the service the Mayor and corporation of the city, through the Recorder, presented an address to the noble Lord, in which they expressed their admiration of his public character and their grateful acknowledgment of his administrative abilities. Lord Palmerston, in reply, thanked them for this expression of their approval, and trusted that the present Ministry would continue to enjoy the confidence of the country. A grand banquet in the evening concluded the proceedings.

THE METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—This line having been inspected and approved of by Colonel Yolland, the Government inspector, and the arrangements for working the traffic completed, the opening took place on Thursday last. Further trials have shown that the plan of consuming the smoke and steam by the locomotive engines has perfectly succeeded, and after a couple of engines had been running backwards and forwards during the whole day no disagreeable effect arose from any of the products of combustion in the tunnel. Trains will start from Paddington and Farringdon-street every ten minutes from eight o'clock in the morning to eight in the evening. From six to eight o'clock in the morning, and eight to twelve at night, the trains will run only every twenty minutes. Express trains will start every hour, running the whole distance from Paddington to Farringdon-street in ten minutes. All other trains will stop at the intermediate stations, the entire journey occupying fifteen minutes. Two pence will be the lowest fare, and this will be charged between any intermediate station, the lowest through-fare being three pence. All the classes of carriages, third as well as first, will be lighted with gas. The line is to be worked entirely by the Great Western at a charge of forty-five per cent on the gross receipts, the remaining fifty-five per cent being secured to the company, who will likewise derive a revenue from tollage on the through-traffic between the Great Northern and the Great Western. The total expenditure on the line has been about £1,125,000, raised by shares and debentures. Additional capital to the extent of £300,000 has been raised, against which the company hold a large quantity of surplus land, which it has been thought advisable not to dispose of until after the railway is in complete operation, when its value will probably be greatly enhanced.

THE CONFLICT IN PRUSSIA.—The editor of the *Cologne Gazette* thus describes the subject in dispute between the King of Prussia and the Chamber of Deputies:—"Our army, which ever since the peace of 1815 consisted of something about 120,000 to 130,000 men, and was only in 1855 raised to 140,000, and in 1858 to 151,000 men, at present, if things go by the Government, is to be augmented to the enormous number of 210,000 soldiers. Nay, more, the Government erected, against the known wish and will of the country, in 1860, in the midst of peace, while all the other great Powers of the Continent were reducing their armies, forty new regiments, and increased our army actually to 205,000 men. But this overgrown peace establishment is not legally sanctioned by the Prussian Diet, and never will be. The constitutional conflict in Prussia is at present of a simple nature. The Government contends that the House of Commons has no right to vote the Budget. The Budget, says the Ministerial party, is a law to which the House of Lords and the King must give their consent as well. Therefore, if either the Lords or the King refuse to sanction the Budget as voted by the Commons, there is no Budget; and if there is no Budget the Government may do with the people's money whatever it likes. This is no exaggeration, but the simple truth, which you may read yourself in the enclosed number of the *Alte Rheinische Zeitung*, the paper of the Prussian Government. That famous constitutionalist Lord Russell, trying hard to read, mark, and inwardly digest this new constitutional theory, is said to have nearly died with a fit of indignation."

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT ST. CLOUD.

AFTER his residence at Biarritz, the Emperor has sought the more stately retirement of St. Cloud, where a Council of Ministers was held on the 11th inst., under his own presidency. In this Council his Majesty is said to have warmly thanked M. Fould for the satisfactory manner in which he had overcome the financial embarrassments of the country, and also to have expressed a belief that, the situation of Europe being such at present as to inspire no apprehension of a disturbance of peace, the next Budget would present a perfect equilibrium.

The cares of government allow but scanty leisure to the man who is inscrutable by his rare attribute of silence, and indeed the affairs which frequently threaten to complicate the policy adopted for the glory of France are too grave to make even the short summer holiday by the sea more than a painful respite. At St. Cloud the preliminaries of the next political campaign are settled, and there, amidst historical associations which are in themselves of grave and solemn import, the Emperor will have time to revolve within his mind the probable consequences of the course he may desire to adopt.

There is, perhaps, no better place in France for such reflections than that splendid chateau on the hill by the Seine, near the town which was named after that Chlodowald, who, to escape the murderous fury of his uncles, Childeric and Clotaire, hid himself in a tree in the wood, and lived and died in the adjoining town, then known as Nogent.

In that palace and park of St. Cloud the events of the past history of France suggest lessons which the thoughtful may well take to heart. Here, in the chateau of the Florentine (Jerome de Gondi), the false Henry III., seeming to be once too late, met his death by the hand of the fanatic monk, whose murderous knife had been consecrated by Romish priests, and whose image afterwards decorated the altars of the churches. Here the lavish luxury of the Duke of Orleans completed the magnificent palace afterwards purchased by Marie Antoinette, who in her turn added to its beauties, and would have built a new summer chateau but for the Revolution, which pulled down everything but built up nothing. Here the soldier of the Republic, First Consul, Military Dictator, and Emperor, dissolved the Council of the Five Hundred on his return from Egypt; and here his nephew, bent on the re-establishment of an idea, keeps half Europe waiting while he ponders.

This is the grim and serious side of St. Cloud; but it has its gay holiday side, too, like most things French; and it is a charming side this aspect of fêtes and galas in its pleasant park. While the Emperor thinks, let the people amuse themselves; they can have no better promenade than the famous elm plantation and the green lawn on the banks of the Seine; no more delightful retreat than the wooded hill, its picturesque slope massed with foliage and full of pleasant nooks in which to wile away a summer's day, listening to the waters of the cascade falling down from basin to basin till they reach the bottom, where the great jet spouts them a hundred feet into the air.

Then there is the "Balustrade," that fine platform which commands a view of France; that is to say, of the Seine, the surrounding country, and of the city of Paris, all of which are commanded by the square tower built by Napoleon in 1801, and surmounted by a copy of the lantern of Demosheles. Better this even than the superb chateau with its own terrace and balustrade securing the same extended prospect, with its three Corinthian porticoes, one for the front and one at the end of each wing; its statues and reliefs; its magnificent "Salon de Mars," with the four marble columns, and the ceiling painted by Mignard, its gorgeous apartments, and costly furniture. Better the free air and the forest trees than the palace where suspicion, care, and ambition make up the party of four. The little parish church of St. Cloud was demolished by Marie Antoinette when she set about building her new palace, its own foundations being afterwards demolished by the Revolutionists. In that old parish church, on a slab marking the spot where the heart of Henry III. was preserved, was inscribed a legend which spoke a plaintive and in Louis the Sixteenth's case the almost prophetic warning:—"Passenger, pity the lot of Kings."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S CASHBOX.—During the last stay of the King of Prussia at Baden his Majesty's cashbox was stolen one evening from the room which Chamberlain Dock occupied on the ground floor of the hotel. The fact was discovered by a footman, who, on returning home, saw the window of the room open, and gave the alarm. As it became apparent that the thief could not have left the hotel, a strict search was made throughout the establishment, and the box was at length found in the garden under a bush. The thief had evidently tried hard to break it open, but had not succeeded for want of proper tools, with which a professional thief is generally provided. The perpetrator of the robbery has not yet been discovered.

THE MARSHLAND INUNDATION.—The second inundation of the fens, which occurred a few days ago, and which, in remembrance of the last great floods, caused so much alarm, has already, we are happy to say, been arrested. Through the great exertions of the workmen, under the guidance of the resident engineers, a substantial earthdam has been erected, which effectually resisted the flood. The tides are now daily subsiding, and before the spring tides return the dam will no doubt be strong enough to resist them.

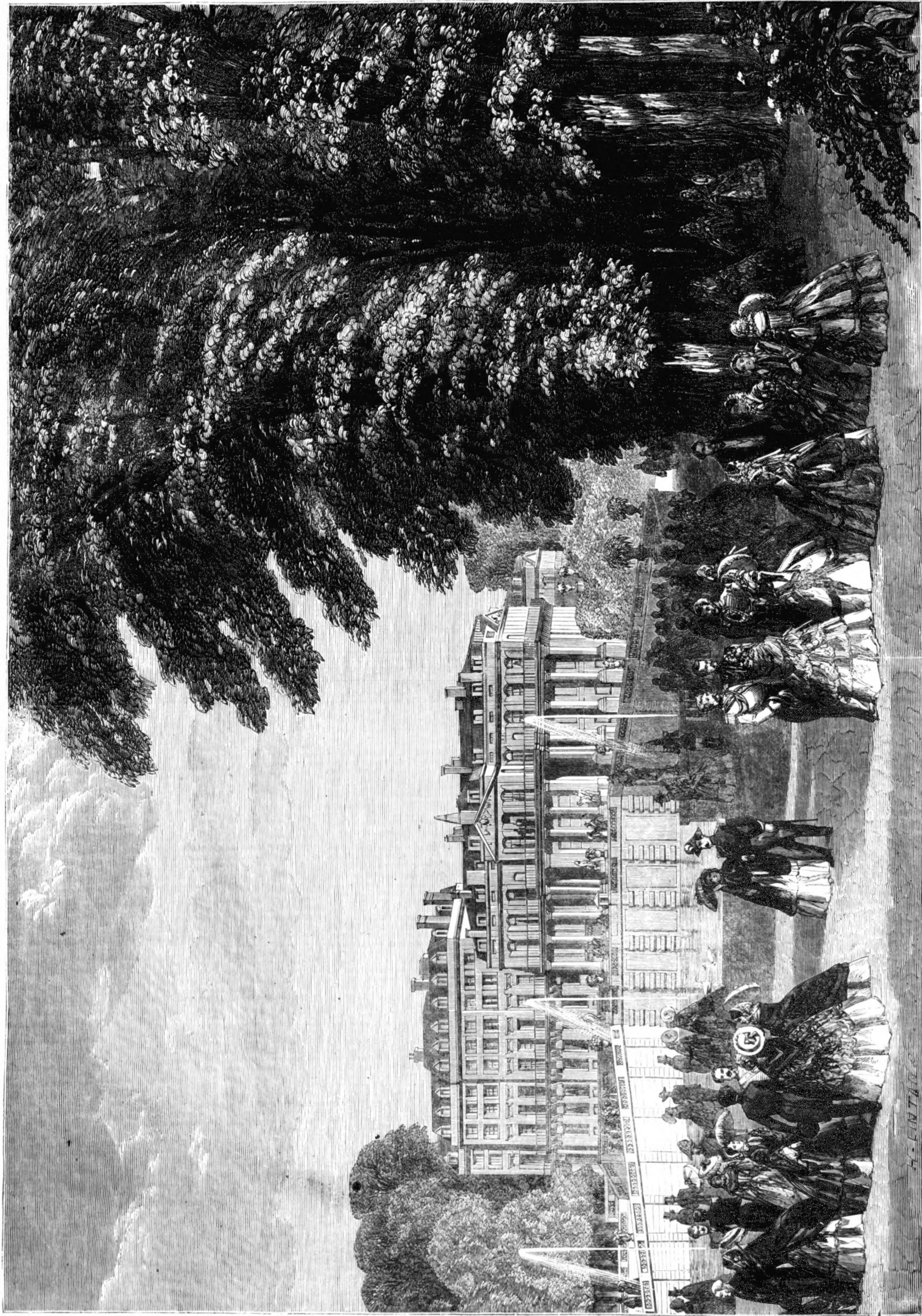
PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO NAPLES.—It was rumoured that Prince Napoleon had been in Naples for the purpose of making a report to his Imperial cousin on the state of feeling in Southern Italy. This idea, originating, of course, with the inevitable "foreign journals," is, we are now told by the *Constitutionnel*, altogether erroneous. When the Prince was in Italy last May, Prince of Clotilde, being in an interesting situation, was unable to accompany him; she had never seen Naples; and it was simply for the gratification of her natural curiosity that the Prince, the other day, escorted her thither from Ajaccio.

DEERFOOT DEFEATED.—On Monday afternoon a ten-mile race took place on the Newmarket-road Ground, Norwich, between Brighton, "the Norwich milkyboy," and Deerfoot, the Seneca Indian. The prize was a cup of the value of £50; and the match attracted a considerable attendance. After a well-sustained contest, Brighton gained a decided advantage towards the close, and won by some fifty yards. The ten miles were run in 54 minutes 30 seconds.

HOW RACES DIE OUT.—The method in which lower races fuse into or escape from the higher is a mystery in its causes, but well understood in its result. The lower race loses its productiveness; and some dozens of extinct tribes, like the extinct genera of animals, attest this. The Red Indians of America, the native race of Peru, and the Aborigines of Australia, are living examples of this rule. In fourteen years, in Tasmania, a living traveller says, the aboriginal inhabitants, although numbering upwards of a thousand, did not give birth to more than fourteen children. We may rest assured that at this rate any class of beings will soon exhaust itself.

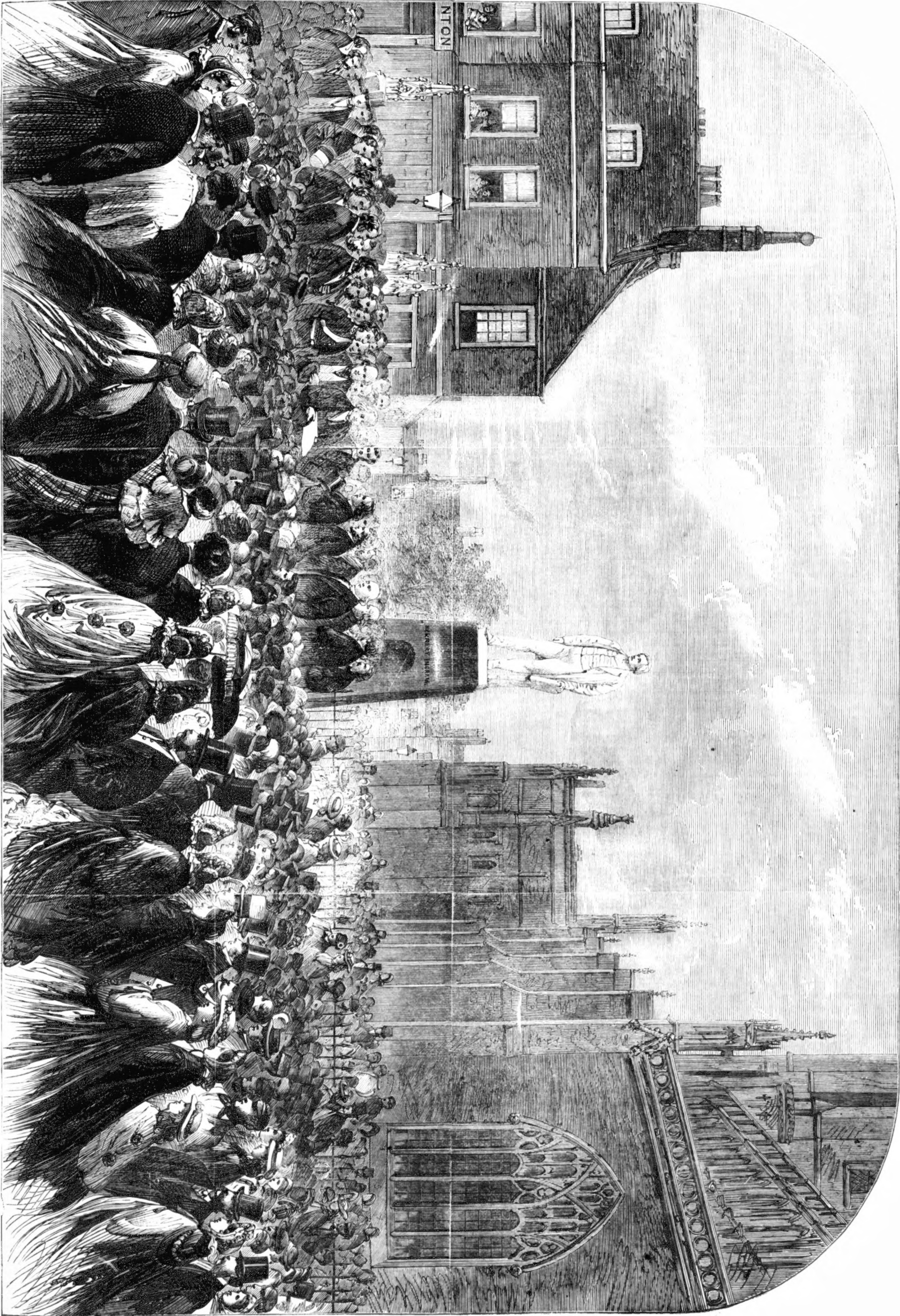
FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An instance of the danger of putting the head out of a railway-carriage when in motion was brought before the City Coroner on Saturday. A person whose name is yet unknown, while travelling between New-cross and Forest-hill, with much politeness undertook to extricate a lady's dress from the door, in which it had been caught. Having succeeded by opening the door, he leaned out of the carriage to fasten the lock, when his head was dashed against one of the bridges, and his immediate death was the consequence. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." We would recommend that a warning against putting the head out of the windows should be affixed in all carriages on railways where the bridges are so low or the space between the arches so small as to lead to danger from the practice.

NOVEL CAPTURE OF FOXES.—A Bideford correspondent writes:—"Not long ago, James Braund, a fisherman residing at Bucks, in the parish of Parkham, North Devon, having baited a hook with a ling's maw, 'titled' it on the beach to catch gull or any other seabird. He buried the greater part of the maw, which concealed the treacherous hook, in the shingle. When he came to look after his hook and to see what he had caught, he was not a little surprised to find a fine fox dancing and capering about at the extent of its tether. He deemed it the surest way to secure his prize to shoot it, and soon got his gun and bagged the vixen. Last Tuesday Mr. Braund had another and almost equally strange fox-adventure. His fishings had been spread to dry, and, as is the custom, the dogfish had been shook out; but it is supposed that one of these must have been under the net, and attracted a fox out on a forage. At all events, Captain Braund found a fine old dog fox rolled up in the net. It is thought that in his efforts to draw out the fish he drew up the loose net and entangled himself, and the more he struggled to free himself the more inextricably he became entangled. On seeing the nature of the prisoner, 'Here's a greyhound, Lucifer,' said Braund, and then looking at the fox, added, 'There's not content with fasting on Lady Elwes' hares and rabbits these eight or ten years, but have been scouring the beach for vixen; I'll cook thy goose for this now.' Wherein, as Braund afterwards said, 'the cratur looked so vixenous that I voted my gun and soon settled his vixen perpetuity.' It was what is called in the locality a greyhound dog fox, of mature age, weighing 12½ lb., and a regular beauty in symmetry and appearance. Mr. Braund has presented the animal to a Bideford printer, who intends to have it preserved and set up."



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT ST. CLOUD.

H. BONIN



INAUGURATION OF THE LATE HERBERT INGRAM, M.P., AT BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

INAUGURATION OF THE INGRAM STATUE AT BOSTON.

IN our last week's Number we gave some details regarding the inauguration of the statue of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., at Boston, Lincolnshire, which ceremony took place on Monday, the 6th inst. We now print an engraving illustrative of this ceremony, which passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and was an object of much interest to all the inhabitants of the town and district, who had evidently made a holiday on the occasion in order to show the respect in which they held the memory of the late representative of the borough in Parliament. The weather was extremely favourable, and, as the people were all abroad in their holiday attire, the town wore quite a gay and festive appearance. The market-place, especially, presented a most animated spectacle at the moment the statue was unveiled, amid the pealing of bells, the discharge of artillery, and the cheers of the assembled thousands. The statue is an exceedingly handsome piece of art, and will be a decided ornament to the town, as well as a lasting and pleasing monument of public usefulness on the one hand, and of public gratitude on the other. For particulars of the inauguration ceremony we refer our readers to page 387 of our last week's Number.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

CHILDREN OF SAINT PATRICK.

THE Hyde Park faction-fights are, if the Government so will, already extinguished. For two successive Sundays a great "lung of London" had been allowed to give way to inflammatory and eruptive symptoms. A few ignoble persons afflicted with morbid volubility and irritativeness of speech had caused the original mischief. Just as the worst poets seize on the sublimest themes, as the feeblest amateurs invariably aspire to play Hamlet, and the vilest painters attempt scriptural subjects, so the mediocrities among political rhapsodists always rush to seize upon the skirts of some leading man of the day—to drag him back into the mire should his principles be adverse to theirs, or to gain a kind of second-hand reputation by bespattering him with fulsome, uninvited praise should his acts be heroic and his motives unassailable.

It will be seen that we express no sympathy with the promoters of the Hyde Park meetings announced on behalf of Garibaldi. Had the projectors dinned each other into weariness approaching frenzy by platitudes and balderdash, we should have regarded the transaction with complacency, and its results as a just punishment of an attempted monopoly of a public place of healthful recreation for the silly gratification of a few speakers of mere words than sense, and of a few listeners with more patience than discernment.

But when we find that these ill-guided Englishmen, whose worst faults are conceit, folly, and want of appreciation of a great public right, are attacked by an armed and organised host, mustering and acting in open defiance of all law and order, the matter assumes a different aspect. We have not yet descended so low as to be compelled to seek the aid of Irish bludgeon-men for the maintenance of public rights and privileges. What little social grievances we may be compelled to endure we may safely trust to rectify without the help of Connaught. We have expressed how little would have been our regret for the probable sufferings of the so-called "Garibaldians;" we are heartily glad that the Irish ruffians who attempted to put them down illegally received on two successive occasions a well-administered thrashing.

The Government would no doubt have been well content to leave the two parties to "fight it out," but it was found that the peaceable portion of the public suffered not only by the temporary deprivation of the park but by the ruffianism of the Irish bullies, who when defeated by manly opponents delighted to vent their malice upon unoffending passengers, women and children. Then came the notice from the Commissioners of Police, authorities who never fail to enforce their just ordinances. And at the back of this, delivered at a time when it was far too late to be of the slightest use beyond making literally a virtue of necessity, comes an address by Cardinal Wiseman. We do not thank the Cardinal for his so-called pastoral. From credible evidence of fact and circumstance it had been believed that the Irish outrage was encouraged, if not actually planned, by London Catholic priests. Against this suggestion, promulgated publicly enough, the Cardinal does not offer a word of contradiction. What he actually tells his hearers, and through them the world at large, is strange enough. He says, speaking of and to his Irish followers, "Their riotous conduct in Hyde Park on those days cannot, of course, be imputed to your whole body, nor even to a fraction of it; for a few hundreds only took part in it, while you are thousands in number." This is good to start with. A few hundreds are not "even a fraction" of thousands. Surely the Cardinal must have great faith in the inattention of his congregation or in their ignorance of decimals. Then, in order to promote the cause of peace, he stigmatises those whom his "dear children" attacked in such a cowardly and brutal fashion as holding meetings "scandalous" and "senseless," of "uttering cries provocative of resentment and violence," and of having acted "wickedly and foolishly." On the other hand, the "children of St. Patrick" have "endured scoffs and calumnies," have "suffered much of oppression and persecution," and have "manifested a patience winning the respect and admiration of the world."

The moral of all this is that of the Quaker's appeal to the mob against the pickpocket who had robbed him, "Don't nail

his ears to the pump!" There is left no doubt upon the subject. When inveighing against the stupid vulgarities who called the meeting in the first instance (and who, by-the-way, slunk out of all responsibility on the first appearance of danger) the Cardinal can speak sensibly and forcibly enough. When praising the virtues of the Hibernian ruffianocracy he can be eloquent and imaginative. When requesting their forbearance he descends to the style of a grandmother, entreating little Paddy not to beat a stronger boy, "because that would be wicked, you know." He reminds them of the example of St. Peter, who drew his sword in defence of his master and was rebuked for it. To the Cardinal, following scriptural example, reproves his too enthusiastic followers. But, in the sacred history, something is recorded beyond the mere rebuke. The injury inflicted by the sword of the saint was miraculously remedied. Has the great ecclesiastic, who thus so complacently compares a turbulent mob to a saint, and by implication (and not for the first time) himself to a still higher personage, the power of healing the wounds caused by his adherents? If so, why not exercise it, to render the parallel complete?

The "pastoral," we repeat, is a little too late. It is reported, and uncontradicted, that on the occasion of the last outbreak the Cardinal himself passed through the park in his carriage. Had he then interfered and exerted his influence to put an end to the disgraceful scene, there is no right-minded Englishman, of whatever creed, but would have applauded his exertions to the very echo, even if unsuccessful. But, when a mob of ignorant Irishmen, systematically mustered, and armed with weapons for the purposes of bloodshed and intimidation, wantonly attack a party of peaceful though loquacious Englishmen upon their own ground; and, after obtaining their well-deserved reward in the shape of painful and ignominious defeat, are prevented from renewing the contest by the merciful interposition of the law, an allocation, which, while comparing them to a saint, mildly begs them to desist from what it would be the height of madness to attempt, is not exactly what impartial witnesses would care to commend.

We are confirmed in this view of the spirit pervading the Cardinal's address by a subsequently published letter from Sir George Bowyer. Sir George appears to consider a riot by the Irish, when any discussion is announced upon a topic upon which they may entertain strong and exceptional feelings, to be a matter of right as well as of necessity on their part. "But," he naively adds, "I have no doubt that the admonitions of their Bishop and their clergy, as well as their own Christian feeling, will put an end to all animosity, and that the Government has shown a firm determination to prevent anything calculated to promote disturbance." In other words, the "Christian feeling" is to be exhibited just when the display of a contrary sentiment has been rendered impossible. But it is idle to discuss further the apparent tendency of both pastoral and letter, when both have been followed by a fearful riot at Birkenhead, roused by the Papal party, not against a body of outcasts monopolising a public place, but a private society holding a meeting upon its own premises. It is quite clear that among a portion of the Irish Catholics there is no toleration towards others, not even gratitude for the benefits secured to them by the liberality with which they have been left to enjoy, undisturbed, their own peculiar opinions.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

THE distress in the manufacturing districts is still, unhappily, on the increase. Funds, however, continue to be subscribed with great and commendable liberality; and a separate subscription for supplying clothing suitable for the approaching winter has been opened, and a depot is about to be established in London to receive and distribute the donations of the benevolent. These will be received either in money or in clothing, or the materials for its manufacture.

There are now at least 85 different local relief committees, if not more, in so many towns, villages, and districts in Lancashire and Cheshire, to whom the Lord Mayor's committee have sent grants of money in aid—to many of them again and again—and who have, therefore, come to rely to a great extent on this source of extraneous assistance in feeding the famishing people. The sum they have remitted in this way, as the almoners of the public bounty, amounts now, in round numbers, to upwards of £40,000, averaging from £2000 to £3000 a week for months past.

BLACKBURN.

The returns of out-relief for the union, as presented to the board of guardians at their weekly meeting on Saturday, show a large increase of destitution during the past week. It seems that no less than 18,361 persons had been relieved with £254 17s. 4d., against 17,144 persons relieved with £876 2s. 11d. in the preceding week, and 2552 persons relieved with £136 6s. 8d. in the corresponding week of 1861.

WIGAN.

The reports of the relieving officers to the Wigan board of guardians on Friday week showed that during the week just ended 4679 persons had been relieved with £263 17s. 11d., an increase on the week of 246 persons and of £22 11s. 4d. in the cost. As compared with last year, the increase was in the number of persons 1846, and in the cost £157 11s. The number in the workhouse was 465, an increase of 90, and 50 vagrants had been relieved. This makes the total number of persons added during the week 14,775, the additions to the returns of guardians and relief committee having been no less than 500 during the week.

STOCKPORT.

The number of persons relieved by the various committees has risen from 11,605 last week to 13,472 this, showing an increase of 1767. In addition to the above there are now 7201 persons receiving parochial relief in the town, raising the entire number of persons who are receiving assistance to 20,673.

PRESTON.

The number of recipients on the books of the Charitable Relief Committee is 28,583. The distribution of food during the week has been 83,028lb. of bread, 12,033 quarts of soup, and 3900 quarts of coffee; the total cost being £620—nearly double what it was three months ago. The committee, in view of the necessities of the winter, have taken a large building, formerly occupied as a foundry, in Crooked-lane, in which to store wearing-apparel, bedding, &c.; the rooms on the ground floor being converted into an additional soup-kitchen.

BURNLEY.

A meeting of the relief committee of this borough was held on Thursday week, presided over by the Mayor. The committee appointed to consider the increased rate of relief recommended that it be increased to 1s. 6d. per head, instead of 1s. 3d. as previously suggested. This was put in the form of a motion and unanimously agreed to.

BURY.

From returns of the state of employment which have just been collected by the superintendent of police it appears that in this borough, containing 57,544 inhabitants, the total number of hands employed in factories is 12,171, of whom 6885 are on short time, 3004 on full time, and 2485 altogether out of employment. To meet this distress a new poor rate has been held for the township of Bury, at 2s. in the pound, which it is estimated will produce £7139, and one for Eton, which will produce £1827. About 2000 persons are receiving parochial relief within the borough, and 729 families have been relieved by the relief committee.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

SHORTLY AFTER NOV. 10 THE QUEEN WILL AT VEAR Windsor Castle, where her Majesty will remain until after the expiration of the twelve months from the death of the Prince Consort, and will probably spend the Christmas at the Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA have started on a tour in Switzerland and Italy, which, it is said, will be extended for a considerable period, during which they will visit Rome and all the principal towns in the peninsula.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND PRINCESS CLOTILDE have arrived in Liège, where they intend, it is stated, to remain a fortnight.

A CABINET COUNCIL is fixed for the 23rd inst., when, it is said, important matters will have to be discussed. Lancashire distress, the Italian question, and American matters are mentioned as topics for consideration.

IT IS STATED that the sheep disease is disappearing from the flocks on the Wiltshire downs.

FIVE MEN WERE DROWNED by the upsetting of a boat in the Clephey river, near Bristol, on Sunday last.

GARIBALDI INTENDS, it is said, to have himself removed in a few days from Varignano to an hotel at La Spezia, in which his son Menotti has already taken up his residence.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS state that the French have imported a quantity of telegraph-wire and railway stores into Mexico.

FATHER PANTALEO, Garibaldi's chaplain, who was arrested at Naples, has been set at liberty, and has arrived at Spezia.

A LITTLE COMEDY BY SCHILLER, the very existence of which had been carefully concealed by its owner—hitherto unpublished—has come to light, and is in the hands of his surviving daughter, with a view to its being given to the public.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA has decided that the poll tax of 24 cents per month on every Chinaman in the State is in accordance with the constitution.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS seems again imminent at Cassel. The Elector obstinately refuses to come to any decision on the most urgent and important questions, and the country remains in a state of uneasiness.

THE EXPENDITURE of the Confederate Government, up to the 1st of August last, is declared by the Secessionist journals to be about £70,000,000 sterling.

THE BLACK PRINCE is said to have proved quite equal to the Warrior on the passage to Lisbon, and to have far excelled her under canvas.

THE BANKING TRADE flourishes in Ulster. In the last report of the Belfast Bank, it appears that there was a dividend of 18 per cent on the paid-up capital.

UP TO THE 24TH ULT. the number of immigrants landed at New York this year amounted to 27,714; during the corresponding period last year the number was 27,089.

THE PEOPLE OF KERRY are good customers to the attorneys. At the Killarney Quarter Sessions there were 517 civil-bill cases, of which 163 were defended.

AT PICKERING, a day or two ago, a young woman named Edith Brown residing in lodgings, during a fit of rage caused by drink, seized a knife and suddenly put out her tongue and cut off a considerable portion. Under the care of a surgeon she is progressing favourably.

LETTERS FROM TANGIERS state that Morocco is negotiating a loan in London to pay off her debt to Spain.

THE EX-MINISTER OF ELECTORAL BESSE, HASENPELUG, whose career was so notorious and so lamented in the Constitutional struggles of that State, has just died.

AT A BANQUET RECENTLY GIVEN AT TRONISØE, in Norway, a dish of fresh beef was served which had been found last summer in some trenches buried at Spitzbergen. According to indisputable indications, these trenches were places there by the Parry expedition in 1826. The meat was perfectly fresh, and had not contracted any bad smell.

FOR NEARLY A WEEK THE HIGHROCK COLLEGE, near Wigan, has been on fire, and great destruction of property will probably be the result. When the fire broke out the men succeeded in escaping, but they were compelled to leave a number of pointed chimneys and to block up the two entrances to the pit in order to quell the conflagration.

A GOVERNMENT MESSENGER accompanied by an agent of police, has arrived in London, from St. Petersburg, in pursuit of two persons of the Imperial persuasion, named Marcus and Hyams, charged with extensive forgeries on the Russian Bank of Poland at Warsaw.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK 6000 persons are employed in the printing trade. They use every year 5,000,000 lbs. worth of paper, ink, &c., and produce 11,000,000,000 worth of books. The capital employed is estimated at 8,500,000 dollars.

DURING the past two years the Life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution have saved 740 shipwrecked persons on the coasts of the United Kingdom. This valuable and important society is now earnestly appealing to the public for additional support to meet the very heavy and continued charges on its 124 life-boat establishments.

THE NEWS FROM CHINA, received by the India, China, and Australian mail, is of a rather turbulent character. The rebels were active and troublesome, and fierce engagements are reported between them and the troops under Colonel Ward, in which the latter were successful.

A LETTER FROM ROME tells a story about a cabman and a priest. The ecclesiastic tried to beat down the John, who, with the readiness characteristic of the tribe, replied "Non possumus." The joke, however, cost him dear—the priest had taken his number, and the same night poor cobby was arrested, and has not since been heard of.

A JOURNAL OF DRESDEN has it from a "certain source" that our Prince of Wales will have to undertake the responsibilities of thronism at thronism at the same time. It "has been received, at a family council held at Richmond," that Queen Victoria is to offer her Imperial diadem as a marriage present to her eldest son.

THE CONVICT CATHERINE WILSON has memorialised the Home Secretary that her life may be spared. It is not expected, however, that the mercy of the Crown will be extended to her. It is fourteen years since a woman was hung at Newgate.

MAJOR MYLES O'REILLY, called the "heretic," the member for Longford, has given out that a congress of Roman Catholics is to be held at the Jesuit headquarters in Louvain during the present month to establish an association to promote proper Catholic sentiments towards this IX. and take counsel on "Catholic interests throughout the world."

THE PEOPLE OF MILAN have presented Earl Russell with a statue in acknowledgment of his aid to the Italian cause. The statue, somewhat unfortunately, is intended to represent Italy pondering how to become a kingdom, an idea which it is hopelessly beyond the power of sculpture to convey.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF HERRINGS have been caught on the coast of Down. The fishermen have got ready all their old boats, mended all their nets, and are very busy in lying in a store of wholesome fish for winter. Herrings are sold for a farthing each.

A LETTER FROM BELGRADE states that the barricades which have existed in the streets of that town for four months were all removed last week. It adds that great irritation prevails, and that people even talk of deposing Prince Michael and placing the son of Kara Georgevitch on the throne.

A SPORTSMAN, in the neighbourhood of the wood of Chalmers (Somerset) shot a few days ago an unusually large raven, having round one of his legs a small iron ring, on which were engraved the words "Born at Courtry, in 1772." This fact is a confirmation of the opinion of certain naturalists that ravens live for a century and upwards.

THE POLICE OF VIENNA, considering that political and immoral songs are sung by itinerant singers in the streets, have given orders for all such persons to be subjected to a strict surveillance. In future, no verses will be allowed to be sung unless they have been previously submitted to the director of the press.

A GREAT HORTICULTURAL FETE, just held at Namur, was one of the most remarkable ever seen in Belgium. More than 20,000 specimens of fruits were exhibited, comprising 8000 varieties, and 1000 plates were required to hold the immense collection. The finest pears were exhibited by Belgians, the finest apples by Germans, and the finest grapes by the French.

A FACT, reported by a correspondent at Turin, looks a little like the frontier question between France and Italy were to be revived again. The Emperor appointed a military commission to study the frontier on the Var, and this commission has reported that "either the frontier must recede as far as the Var, as it used to be, or it must be pushed forward to the Nervia as far as San Remo, including thus the (Italian) stronghold of Ventimiglia."

THE NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS who passed through Calais for England during the month of September last was 20,000, of whom 9565 embarked, and 10,435 landed, being an increase of 2322 on the corresponding month of 1851, the year of the first London Exhibition. The number of travellers who have passed through Calais since the 1st of January is 108,443, or about 30,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1851.

THE OPERATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED COTTON-SPINNERS OF LANCASHIRE are being carried on with energy in Ireland. Contributions are being forwarded to the central committee in Dublin, and in some of the provinces local associations are formed for the purpose of aiding in this charitable work.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LAND TRANSFER ACT came into practical operation on Wednesday. New offices were opened for the transaction of business under its provisions in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and a good deal of business is reported to have been done.

Mr. Krueger, a German, attempted an exposition of certain "acknowledged elements" at Her Majesty's Concert Room on Sunday last. Herr Krueger has a strong German accent, and no talent to warrant his repeating the experiment.

A NEW STYLE OF GYPSY ROBBERY.—On Monday morning, about one o'clock, Joseph Chetnam, who lives at No. 47, Milner-square, Islington, for the purpose of taking care of the house for his employers, Messrs. Dove Brothers, was aroused from sleep by a violent noise at the street door, in partly dressing himself and went down to see what was wanted. The bolt of the door was opened and a man who was waiting outside, and who sprang up and pinioned him, thereby depriving him of all means of resistance, and a second man, who had been waiting near the lamp-post, came up and stood in front of him rapidly in the face, breaking two of his teeth; he then seized him by the throat with one hand, and thrust his other hand into Chetnam's mouth. While in this position one of the waiters staid from his waistcoat pocket a gold guard chain and also a gold Albert chain; they then fastened his pockets, when, fortunately, were empty. After holding him thus for a few minutes he was almost overcome, they released him and decamped with their booty through the square. Chetnam states that he severely bit the hand that was in his mouth. He is now in a most pitiable state, his mouth and throat being much swollen, bruised, and discoloured. Two neighbours in the square, hearing his groan, went to his assistance, and found the poor fellow with his face covered with blood.

Viscount Palmerston, who was received by the whole company standing and cheering, said—"Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I can assure you I feel that, if honour there be on one side or the other, the honour has been conferred upon me, by being allowed to be present upon this interesting occasion. It is interesting to me because, having been permitted to assist, I may say, at the christening

The institute has been erected on a plot of ground at the lower end of High-street. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Palmerston, in January, 1861. The ground has a frontage in High-street of 73ft. 6in., and runs back to a depth of 300ft., 172ft. of which is covered by the present building, and the remainder is reserved for the possible future erection of a winter garden for botanic purposes, which would also be entered from the road behind the walls upon which the ground abuts. The principal entrance is in High-street, and is preceded by a porch supported by four caryatides, symbolising "Manly Vigour," between which are three carved key-stones, representing "Wisdom," supported by "Navigation" and "Commerce." Within the porch are three sets of double doors falling back into the thickness of the wall, with inner swing glass doors. These doors lead into the hall, from which a straight corridor conducts direct into the ground floor of the lecture theatre. Between this main corridor and the hall is, on the left-hand side, the

principal staircase, and on the right-hand side a lobby, opening on to two ground-floor classrooms. A staircase leads down to the basement-floor, the whole of which is vaulted, and is principally devoted to cellars for purposes of stowage, with the exception of a sitting-room, bedroom, and pantry for the porter. At the extreme end of the corridor is a cross corridor leading to the lecture theatre, and also having at each end staircases leading to the galleries of the lecture theatre. These staircases are of Portland stone, and are built with a solid wall on each side of the flights. The lecture theatre consists of a ground floor 64ft. by 50ft., with a semicircular end, and two tiers of galleries 10ft. deep, supported by cast-iron columns 11ft. apart. It is designed to accommodate 2000 persons, and is arranged with the greatest care, so that every person may be able to see and hear distinctly, and that the theatre may possess sonority without echo. As far as it has yet been tried, the result is very satisfactory. The lecturer speaks from a recess or platform on the first floor, over the public corridor. At the back of the platform is a retiring room for the lecturer and committee, and opening from it a room always kept warm by hot water for the storing of apparatus or the preparation of philosophical experiments. The roof over the lecture theatre is a mixed one of timber and iron, having curved laminated ribs over the central portion and flat ceilings over the galleries, and being in one span from wall to wall outside, and the whole tied together with iron rods. The ceilings in the lecture theatre are deeply panelled and a semicircular arch is turned over the lecturer's platform. In the centre of the ceiling are three large perforated flowers for ventilation, communicating with ventilators in the roof. The seats are formed of cast-iron standards, forming the arms and the support of the seat, and rising upwards and ending in a kind of loop at the level of the shoulders. Through this loop a band of elastic material runs, and the seats and elbows are stuffed, and the whole covered in green cloth. The museum is placed on the ground floor at the side of the main corridor, which gives access to it, and consists of a ground floor with two galleries, the whole being 50ft. by 27ft., and



THE HANLEY INSTITUTE, SOUTHAMPTON.

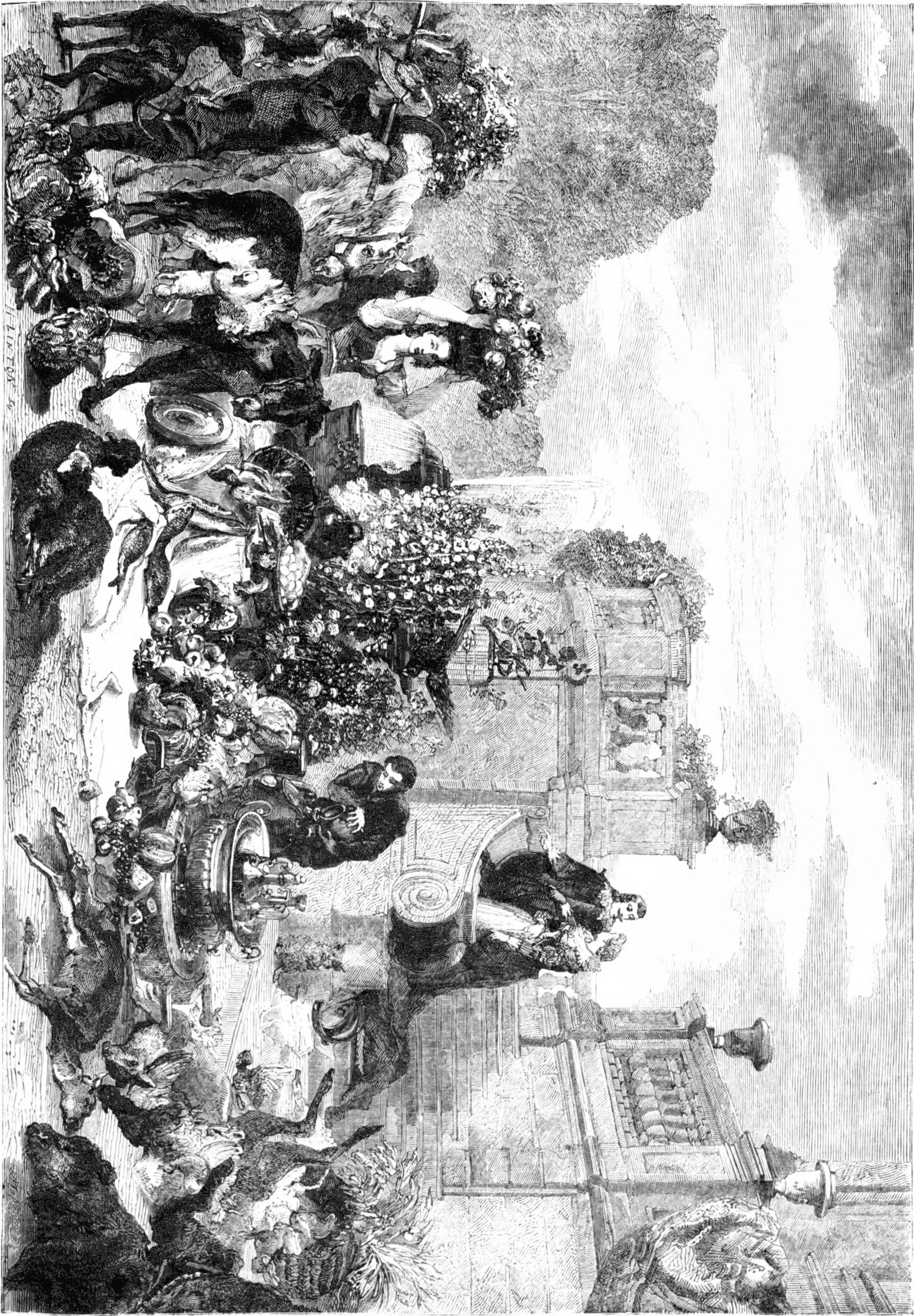
35ft. high. The roof consists of ordinary trusses, panelled on each side, and glazed between, at the line of the exterior, with Hartley's rough plate-glass. The museum is entirely lined with wall-cases, having glazed doors and various projections on the different tiers. The ornamental gallery railings carry small cases, for entomological or other purposes, projecting forward towards the body of the museum, and carried upon small brackets. On the ground floor are movable standard cases. A museum lobby on the ground floor connects the museum with a museum classroom, specially arranged for classes upon subjects requiring illustration from the museum, and is provided with an ascending and descending lift, running from the top to the bottom of the building. The museum galleries are reached from the principal staircase.

The whole of the frontage on the first floor is devoted to a reading-room, with a balcony over the porch below. This room has Corinthian columns and pilasters at each end, and a deeply-panelled ceiling, with enriched cornices, the beams being formed round the wrought-iron girders necessary to carry the floor above. At the head of the principal staircase is a lobby, enriched with Corinthian columns, pilasters, &c., with a rich tile-pavement, and opening through double doors, on one side to the reading-room, on another to the library, and on a third to the apparatus-room. The library also opens on to the reading-room: it is fitted all round with bookcases, and has a table-shelf with a space for folios below. The floor over the reading-room and library is devoted to classrooms and private studies; while on the upper floor is placed the school of art, together with several classrooms and studios, the whole being ventilated through the roof.

The entire frontage consists of carefully-selected Portland stone from the best bed, with good brick backing, of which latter material the whole of the rest of the walls is constructed. The building is warmed throughout by means of hot-water coils, arranged in a system of three divisions, so as either to warm the lecture theatre, the museum, the front buildings, or all three. The corridors also are warmed in the same manner, and the coils of pipes are inclosed in enamelled or late coil-cases.



THE LECTURE THEATRE AT THE HANLEY INSTITUTE.



PEASANTS BRINGING THEIR OFFERINGS TO THE LORD OF THE MANOR.—(FROM A PICTURE BY C. MONSIGNORI.)

"THE CUSTOM OF THE MANOR."

THE old "suit and service" by which the former lords of manors claimed quit-rents from their vassals still survives; but vassals now are in no danger of being called upon either to perform the suit and service or to provide men and arms for the quarrels of their lord, while, at the same time, it has been found convenient to substitute payments in coin for offerings in kind; so that the yearly provision of fat bucks, sheep, kids, runlets of wine, cakes of bread, hawks, leashes of dogs, and the hundred quaint compensations mentioned in original admissions to hold land by the tenure of service, remain only as interesting subjects for the antiquary and the painter. Such a scene as that represented in our Engraving must have had in it elements not only picturesque, but suggestive. However, there is, after all, more of the poetry of plenitude about payment in kind than in a merely representative medium, and there must have been something grandly human and hearty about those periodical gatherings of peasants with the fruits of the earth, and the birds of the air, and the animals wild and tame in the great courtyard of the chateau or manor-house; in the great dinner after the ceremonies of the day; and in the picturesque profusion of form and colour. Such a scene has M. Monginot chosen for the picture which we have reproduced—a scene which entailed upon him a task from which most artists would have shrunk, since it involved not only great breadth of handling and varied study, but a minute attention to laborious details, all of which he has surmounted with a success which has made his picture a fine composition, serving to display the admirable effect with which he represents objects in "still-life."

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

"THE Bohemian Girl," the most popular of all Mr. Balfe's numerous works, has been revived at the Royal English Opera with great success. Mlle. Parepa represents the heroine, Mr. Weiss the heroine's father, while Mr. Harrison resumes his original part of Thaddeus, the heroine's lover. All the favourite ballads ("I dreamt that I dwelt," "The heart bowed down," "When other lips," &c.) were not only much applauded but encored; and the performance, altogether, went off in the most satisfactory manner. "The Bohemian Girl" may be looked upon as Mr. Balfe's most successful production in more senses than one. In the first place, no English opera has ever been played so often in England; in the second place, no English opera has ever been played so often abroad. Thirdly, "The Bohemian Girl" is the oldest English opera that keeps the stage. We do not know why it is so, but such is the case. Mr. Balfe has not yet adopted the tone and style of a patriarch; but he is the father of the whole tribe of modern English operas, of which "The Bohemian Girl" is the eldest child. What pre-"Bohemian Girl" opera is ever placed on the English stage in the present day? Mr. Barnett's "Mountain Sylph" is almost unknown to the great majority of playgoers; and Mr. Balfe's earlier works, such as "The Siege of Rochelle" and "Kiolantle," seem also to be forgotten. We do not say that the history of English opera begins with "The Bohemian Girl;" but it appears as if no anterior work were thought worthy of revival; and at the present moment that production is, in the eyes of the public, the alpha of English opera, as (until the alphabet be extended) "The Puritan's Daughter" is its omega.

The history of "The Bohemian Girl" would form a very interesting chapter, or rather series of chapters, in Mr. Balfe's life. Its very production marks an important epoch, for it was brought out at a time when English opera appeared to have perished, and the success which it obtained enabled not only Mr. Balfe, but a great many other composers also, to produce works which, but for the good fortune of "The Bohemian Girl," might never have seen the footlights, at least not in England. If Mr. Balfe ever does write the history of this fortunate child of his, we hope he will begin by explaining to us why he suffered it to enter upon its career under a false name. Arline is no more a Bohemian girl than the Maid of Artois, the Maid of Orleans, the Maid of Judah, or any other maid who never had any connection with Bohemia. No one has ever made the attempt, but we believe it might easily be proved that Shakspere was quite right in giving the Bohemia of ancient times a sea-coast, absurd as that may appear to modern commentators, who think that Bohemia was always the little insignificant province that it is now, and who forget that the Austrian empire has a sea-coast, and yet may some day lose it, and that Poland had once a sea-coast, and has altogether lost it. No one, however, can show that Mr. Bunn was right in making Bohemia the native country of a young lady who never lived there, and who was of German parentage and gipsy education. Count Arnheim, the father of the interesting girl, was apparently the feudal master of those vassals and serfs who were "at her side" in the celebrated dream which she afterwards narrated to her lover in an air that has become rather popular; and there is reason to believe that his "marble halls" (if marble they really were) were situated somewhere in the Rhine country. When Arline was carried off by gipsies she appears to have adopted to some extent the habits and manners of that ill-habited, ill-mannered race, and that may certainly be construed into a reason for calling her a gipsy or even (in Shaksperean language) an "Egyptian," but not for describing her as a "Bohemian"—an epithet which no more belongs to her than it does to that terrible old gipsy, Azucena, in the "Trovatore."

The libretto of Mr. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" is founded upon the ballet of "La Gitana," and before being converted into "The Bohemian Girl" it is tolerably evident that the Italian "book" must have passed through French hands and have been termed in one stage of its metamorphosis *La Bohémienne*—which, as Mr. Bunn did not know and had not wit enough to guess, is the French for "gipsy" in the feminine. We suppose it does not matter very much what an opera is called so that it be successful; but M. Meyerbeer would, we should think, object to his "Africaine" being brought out as "l'Américaine," and Mr. Balfe ought not to have allowed his most popular work to have been named "The Bohemian Girl," when "The Gipsy Girl" is its proper title. It will be rightly designated, however, in Paris, where it is about to be produced as "*La Bohémienne*," and we all know that it is styled "*La Zingara*," in the Italian version.

"*La Bohémienne*" either has been or is on the point of being produced at the Théâtre Lyrique. This will be the fourth opera that Mr. Balfe will have brought out in Paris, including the "*Etoile de Seville*," written for the Académie (now the Théâtre de l'Opéra), and "*Le Puits d'Amour*" and "*Les Quatre fils d'Aymon*," written for the Opéra Comique. The two last-named works, which, as it seems to us, are the best Mr. Balfe has composed, were translated into English and played with much success a good many years ago at the Princess's Theatre. "*L'Etoile de Seville*" has never been presented in an English dress, but we believe that several of the principal pieces—especially one brilliant air for the prima donna—are introduced in "The Koss of Castille."

Among the novelties in preparation at the Royal English Opera we hear of a new opera by Mr. Wallace. The revival of Mr. Balfe's "Daughter of St. Mark" is also contemplated.

We announced last week that a new series of Monday Popular Concerts was about to be commenced. The sufficient reason for beginning these entertainments a month earlier than usual is, as stated in the general programme issued by the directors, to afford the very many amateurs still attracted from the country and from abroad by the fame of the International Exhibition an opportunity of listening to performances which have not only enjoyed the constant patronage of the London public but elicited marked encomium no less from correspondents of distinguished foreign journals than from the musical representatives of the press of England. It was originally intended, in 1859, to give six performances, and to repeat the experiment, should it turn out successful, from year to year. So unanimous, however, was the response to the first appeal, that in the first season the proposed six concerts were increased to thirteen, in the second to thirty-eight (including several in the provinces), in the third to twenty-four, and in the fourth to twenty-six.

As regards the present series, the presence of Herr Joachim in London has enabled the director to obtain that gentleman's invaluable

co-operation as first violin, Herr Joachim having agreed to assist at each of the concerts to be held while the International Exhibition remains open and to lead quartets by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. Signor Patti has also accepted the post of violoncello; that of second violin being undertaken by Mr. Ries, and that of viola by Mr. Webb. The pianoforte will be represented by Mr. Charles Halle and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, one of whom will play a solo sonata by one of the great masters at each concert.

FATAL RAILWAY DISASTERS.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.

ON Monday evening, at half-past six o'clock, a fatal and disastrous collision occurred on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, resulting in the death of seventeen persons and the serious injury of a large number of passengers. The collision took place between the ordinary train, leaving Glasgow at five p.m., and the Scottish Central express, from Edinburgh to Perth, at six o'clock, and the scene of the accident was Craighton-bridge, near the Winchburgh station, and about twelve miles west from Edinburgh.

For some miles the line at this place is carried along a deep abrupt cutting through the solid rock, part of the distance being tunnelled, and the accident took place in the open portion of the cutting west from Winchburgh. At this place the up line of rails is in course of renewal, and the traffic both ways has been carried for a time along the down line, or that leading to Edinburgh. The afternoon parliamentary trains between the two cities are invariably heavy, and on this occasion the occurrence of the great markets or "trysts" at Falkirk made the Glasgow train unusually crowded. The Scottish Central train from Edinburgh (running on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line as far as the Larbert Junction) consisted of four passenger-carriages and a van; and, as two of the carriages were third class, this train also conveyed a large number of people. Scarcely a single passenger escaped without injury of a more or less serious character, and the number of sufferers was thus very great.

It is supposed the disaster occurred through the mis-take of a point-man new to the duties, but the exact circumstances will not be known until the accident has been fully investigated. The Glasgow train was not travelling at a high speed, the station being near at hand, but the Edinburgh express-train was proceeding at the ordinary rate, not having stopped at Winchburgh. On the trains approaching each other, efforts were, it is believed, made by the drivers to slacken speed, but a curve on the line rendered the distance between them short, and the trains met with a fearful crash. Instantly the engines were thrown back upon each train, and the shattered carriages and engines were piled up together in horrible confusion. The shades of evening had fallen when the accident occurred, and the dull cavern in which it took place, with the sharp rocks overhanging the line to a height of not less than 20ft., increased the natural gloom of the hour. The lamps of the trains were nearly all extinguished by the crash, and a long time elapsed before a full idea of the disaster could be realised. In the centre the engine-furnaces ignited the surrounding carriages, but the light thus obtained was of short duration, as the smoke, rolling along the cutting, added to the sufferings of the wounded, and it was also feared there might be passengers below the burning wood.

Upon the receipt of a telegram several of the surgeons attached to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh were sent out by special train, and preparations were made to receive the wounded at the Infirmary. Medical men were also in attendance from Linlithgow and Winchburgh, and large numbers of people came from the surrounding country to assist in the relief of those still buried in the ruins. In the course of Monday evening eleven dead bodies were extricated and sent to Edinburgh, where several still lie unidentified. Twenty-five persons, many of them fearfully shattered and scalded, were sent to the Royal Infirmary, where four died in the course of the night. A large number of the passengers were sent to Linlithgow or received attention in some neighbouring house. In many cases amputation of limbs had to be endured, some of the operations being performed near the scene of the accident, and other cases being sent to Edinburgh.

Up to Tuesday night seventeen persons were ascertained to be dead. The firemen of both trains were killed upon the spot, and the driver of the express from Edinburgh was also killed. The driver of the other train was severely injured and scalded, and was taken to the Infirmary. The position in which the stoker of the express was found was fearful; but it was apparent he had not suffered more than instant pain. He was crushed between the tender and the firebox, with his head thrown back over the edge of the tender, and the steam-pipe handle was clenched in his hand with the grasp of death. The body was so tightly jammed that it could not be removed for a long time. Several of the passengers killed were so much disfigured that there will be much difficulty in recognising them, especially in some cases where the clothes or pockets contain no clue to their identity. Among the dead is one young woman, apparently about eighteen years old, without a scrap of paper to lead to her identification, and with only one halfpenny in her pocket. Many surprising escapes took place even in the smashed carriages. Mr. Cranston, of the Waverley Temperance Hotels, London and Edinburgh, was in the foremost carriage in the Glasgow train. When the accident took place he was sitting next the door: the side of the carriage fell away, and he rolled out to the side of the line just before the recoil piled the engine and break-van on the top of the crowded carriage in which he had been sitting. Another man was thrown against a woman opposite, his head striking heavily upon her breast; the woman was instantaneously killed and the man was unhurt. There were several children in the train who also escaped in a wonderful manner. The guard of the Glasgow train, who is severely hurt, lost his wife in the collision, as well as one of two children by whom she was accompanied.

The excitement caused in Edinburgh and Glasgow when the news of the accident spread through the cities was very great. At Edinburgh, to which the chief portion of the dead and wounded were brought, dense crowds surrounded the station, and the scene shortly before midnight was most striking. As the several special trains arrived from the scene of the disaster an appalling index of its extent was given. The dead bodies were taken to the police-office, and the more severely injured were conveyed away through the crowd upon stretchers. Those whose bruises were less serious were eagerly surrounded and pressed with questions by many who had friends or relatives among the sufferers, and several were to be seen limping away with cut faces and blood-soiled garments, each the centre of an anxious and inquisitive crowd.

The scene after the accident, as described by eyewitnesses, was one of the most appalling that it is possible to conceive. The parliamentary train from Glasgow at five o'clock, consisting, so far as could be ascertained, of eleven or twelve carriages, well filled with passengers, was proceeding along at a very quick pace, when in the cutting at Craighton-bridge, about a mile and a half west of Winchburgh, and four miles and a half on the east side of Linlithgow, it came in contact with the five o'clock north train from Edinburgh, composed of two first and two third class carriages, a guard's-van, and a horsebox. The result was one terrible shock which shattered the engines, and then another still more tremendous, caused, it is supposed, by the carriages leaping over the engines and above one another. The engines remained with their funnels close together, their front wheels slightly elevated, the tenders crushed forward upon the boilers, and the carriages piled, some in fragments, and some only partially broken, on the top of all.

The total darkness was soon succeeded by something even more frightful—the light from the flaming carriages nearest the engines, which were ignited by the fires. Attention was immediately directed to this new source of alarm, and labourers were employed in relays to extinguish it by water, which, luckily, they succeeded in doing.

The full extent of this awful calamity, as far as regards the injury to the persons in the train, is not even yet known, although we are happy to say that up to our last accounts there has been no addition to the loss of seventeen lives above mentioned; many of the sufferers, however, remain in a very critical condition. The public excitement continued to be very great on the subject in Edinburgh, and the police-station, the Infirmary, and the other buildings to which the dead and wounded were conveyed have been surrounded by crowds of people anxiously awaiting the removal of their friends. A large number of the persons who were injured, and who were in the first instance taken to the hospital, have since been removed to their own homes. About thirty is the number of those who are seriously injured, but almost every passenger in the train received slight hurt.

The cause of this appalling catastrophe has still to be ascertained; but, apart from the responsibility which may be discovered, everything is clear. Such a disaster, we believe, has seldom, if ever, occurred before. The loss of life may have been equalled, and indeed exceeded, on other occasions, but we cannot recollect that two trains, both being passenger-trains and running at full speed in opposite directions, ever before came into actual collision—engine to engine and bulk to bulk. Indeed, the construction of our lines renders such an accident, in the ordinary course of things, utterly impossible. Up-trains and down-trains have each their own rails, and no driver has any business off his own line. It was argued the other day by a Government Inspector that an engine-driver was not justified even in backing his train, inasmuch as such a proceeding would put him "on the wrong line" immediately. Collisions, as they are termed, undoubtedly form the majority of railway accidents, but the expression is applied simply to the contact between two trains when one overtakes the other. In these cases the train in front is either stationary or moving away from the train behind it, so that the force of the shock is diminished, but in the instance now before us each train contributed its whole momentum to the crash. One train was running east, the other west, so that the collision expressed the combined velocities of the two.

The scene of this frightful catastrophe must be well known to many vacation tourists. It lies within a very few miles of Edinburgh. Edinburgh is connected with Glasgow by a line bearing the names of the two cities, and running, of course, east and west. From the Scottish metropolis there runs also a line to Perth and the north, called the Scottish Central. This should take a northerly direction, but the broad stream of the Forth, which used to "bride the wild Highlandman," lies in the way, and the line, therefore, skirts the bank of the river for more than twenty miles. It is thus thrown in a westerly direction, or in the direction of Glasgow, and con-

sequently the Edinburgh and Glasgow line is used, for this distance, by the Scottish Central trains also. These arrangements account for a considerable accumulation of traffic over the eastern half of the Glasgow line, and an additional strain has recently been occasioned by the necessity of taking up the rails on the up-line for a mile. The result was that all the trains of two railways not only ran over one permanent way but on a single line of rails, which had to suffice for up-trains and down-trains together. This may read, perhaps, like an explanation of a whole catastrophe, but still, as the peculiar circumstances of the train were well understood, the exceptional risks would, of course, have been met by corresponding precautions, and the balance of safety restored. It is seldom, indeed, that an accident really happens where everybody is on the look-out for one.

On Monday evening, however, from some cause which remains to be detected, this fatality actually occurred. At 5 p.m. a train left Glasgow for Edinburgh, and at 6 p.m. a train left Edinburgh, which, though not bound for Glasgow, had, nevertheless, to run for twenty miles or more, as we have explained above, in the direction of Glasgow, and on the Glasgow line. On this common portion of the line, at a distance of twelve miles from Edinburgh, is the little station of Winchburgh, and at that station, as the tables inform us, the Glasgow train was due at 6.30, and the Edinburgh train at almost the same time. The latter train was not timed to stop at Winchburgh, but, as it was due at Linlithgow, about five miles and a half beyond, at 6.35, its time at Winchburgh must have coincided very nearly indeed with that of the train from the west. We enter particularly into these details because they show that there could have been nothing unexpected in the arrival of the two trains at the same spot just when they did arrive. The Glasgow train is said to have been heavy, but it cannot have been very late, for it was only a mile and a half from the station, where it was due at 6.30, when, "about that time" as the report states, the collision occurred.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

ON Monday the mail-train on this line, which leaves the Victoria Station at 8 p.m., met with a terrible accident between Sittingbourne and Teynham stations, and about a quarter of a mile from the latter place. It appears that the train in question passed through Sittingbourne at 9.29 p.m. without stopping off steam, contrary to the custom with mail or express trains passing through the smaller stations, and when it reached a spot about two miles from Sittingbourne it ran off the metals, the engine tearing away part of the line, then, apparently, bounding back to its own line, and finally run down the line, the tender with it, barricading the road. The second-class carriage, which was next the tender, was thrown off the rails, being completely detached from the tender, the other carriages being more or less upset. The engine-driver—named William Reed—was thrown out, and was found with the first axle of the engine resting on his breast. The body was dreadfully mutilated, the poor fellow's right leg being broken below the knee, his arm nearly torn off, and, it is believed, his chest being broken in. The stoker, in a manner that seems miraculous, escaped with a contusion of the spine, and the scraping of the skin from the left hand. Five or six of the passengers received slight contusions; but beyond this, as far as could be gathered, nothing of a serious nature occurred. It would seem that a goods-train was passing the mail-train just before the accident, and in fact had cleared the down-train by about three yards when the latter "jumped." Had the goods-train been but half a minute later the loss of life would probably have been fearful. The sight presented by the line at the place of the accident was most surprising. For nearly one hundred yards it was torn up, both up and down rails being forced from the sleepers as if by straw. Part of the tunnel of the engine was embedded in the earth, the other part being thrown about ten yards further on, while the "dome" was precipitated about twenty yards on the other or down side of the line, and of course was much indented. The body of Reed was not extricated until after three hours' labour in raising the engine by the aid of "jacks," &c., when it was conveyed to Sittingbourne to await a coroner's inquest.

THE HYDE PARK DISTURBANCES.

THE violent storms of rain on Sunday afternoon acted more effectively than almost any body of police could have done in preventing a meeting, and therefore a riot, in Hyde Park. We do not think, however, that we do any injustice to the character of the many roughs who assembled near where the mound stood last week when we say that it was more than likely that but for the rain some stupid breach of the peace would have occurred. A police notice had been posted everywhere, warning the public that no meeting of any kind would be allowed, but nevertheless, about two o'clock, small groups of idlers began to collect on the scene of the previous Sunday's disturbance. At first these were all apparently very respectable persons, members of the large and foolish class who on these occasions of anticipated disturbance come to look on and see what is doing. They would doubtless have repudiated as insulting any charge of connection or sympathy with the rowdies on both sides who enacted such silly blackguardism on the previous occasion; yet, strange as it may appear to these people, it is nevertheless true that even their being on the spot is, to a certain extent, aiding and abetting the purposes of intending rioters, who derive encouragement from the mere presence of respectable people, and find half their game done to hand by a crowd of this kind. The police can deal readily enough with the disorderly members of a mob; it is the very silly, but quiet and respectable lookers-on who hamper their movements, and among whom the most turbulent of the roughs often manage to effect their escape. At two o'clock there were probably 500 or 600 loungers of this class, all "willing to see" if anything would happen. A few police, probably not more than thirty or forty, were on the ground in twos and threes, and about a dozen superintendents and inspectors of various divisions. A strong body of police, numbering nearly 800 men, under the command of Captain Harris, were in the immediate neighbourhood, but none were seen, as it had been determined not to bring them on the ground as long as there was no disposition either to hold a meeting or make a disturbance. Soon after three the crowd began to be reinforced by many small parties who came from different directions, and who were all of the class known by the comprehensive term of "roughs," just such people as make the bulk of the crowds at fairs and executions. With these were the usual troops of metropolitan gamblers, who peled each other, hunted poor stray dogs till they almost drove them mad, and who otherwise did their utmost to create confusion and even riot; altogether the aspect of the crowd augured badly for peace being long maintained, when just before four o'clock the rain set in with drenching vehemence and at once dispersed and sent away all those of the lookers-on who had the least pretensions to respectability. The rougher elements of the crowd, too, were broken up and driven to shelter under the trees, where, partly for the shelter itself, and partly, no doubt, to see what next would happen, they remained for some time watching the misty clouds of rain huddling drearily across the park, and making the thin, brown, leafy covering of the trees thinner with every gust. Everything and everybody looked wet and miserable, and the groups under shelter soon grew smaller and smaller by degrees, till at last even the handful of police were in a majority, and the scene of the intended demonstration had no more people on its surface than the Serpentine, and for much the same reason.

In all the Roman Catholic chapels, under the authority of Cardinal Wiseman, a pa-toral was read on Sunday, in which the recent riots in Hyde Park were condemned, and any renewal of them forbidden. The Cardinal says:—

"My dear children, if any of you hear my words who took a share in those riotous proceedings on either of the last Sundays, and still more, who intend to renew those wicked scenes, I beg, I entreat, I conjure you, as your Father in Christ—may, I solemnly enjoin you, as your Bishop, not even to go into the park to-day, or any future day when there may be the least danger of conflict or collision. You will not for a moment suspect me of sympathy with those assemblies which have led to these distressing occurrences, and which I trust will be prevented by the good sense of the people and the watchfulness of our public authorities. Such senseless meetings become scandalous where, under a political pretence, the religion of others is insulted, and cries provocative of resentment and violence are uttered. But, dear children, if others choose to act wickedly as well as well as foolishly, this is no reason why you should do so. Leave them to their own folly, and be not the cause of greater evils ensuing from it."

"Children of St. Patrick!—In your patience you have, indeed, hitherto possessed your souls. In your impatience will you lose them now? Because a fraction of the population of this one city are pleased to profane the hallowed day of rest by senseless outcries against our Holy Father, Christ's Vicar on earth, will you allow yourselves to excite an equal or greater profanation by deeds of violence, and even of bloodshed and possible murder? God forbid! I believe in and hope for better things from you; not only can you do no good by such a course to the cause which you support, but you injure it most grievously—the cause of your dear Pontiff is the cause of justice, of truth, of virtue, of religion, of God himself. Now, budgeons and blows and tumult are not the means by which such a cause is to be enforced or defended. Nothing would offend our Sovereign Pontiff's tender heart more than to hear that you, his most cherished Irish children, have attempted to support his sacred cause with such violence. He himself has offered meekness and sweetness to the vaunts and vulgar abuse as well as to the threats of his enemies, arrested by God's hand when advancing against his capital. Imitate his conduct, act on the same noble principles, and leave his cause to God."

"And you, mothers and daughters, on whom falls the heaviest penalty when the men of your families fall into crime and suffer its punishment, do you cling to the arms of your dear ones if they attempt to rush from home to join in further disturbances—hang on their necks, and weep, and entreat, and cress them into Catholic sentiments of meekness and gentleness. Steal or tear away their weapons of lawless violence from their hands, and put the rosary or the sacred medal of Mary immaculate in their place. No Irishman's heart will resist the united pleadings of religion and domestic affections. Join these together, my dear daughters in Christ, and for once command those whom you habitually, affectionately, obey."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS of the gaming establishment of Homburg has decided, by 605 votes to 9, that in future, whether in winter or summer, peasants, workmen, commercial clerks, and apprentices shall be excluded from the rooms of the company.

THE EXHIBITION CLOSES ON SATURDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER.

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